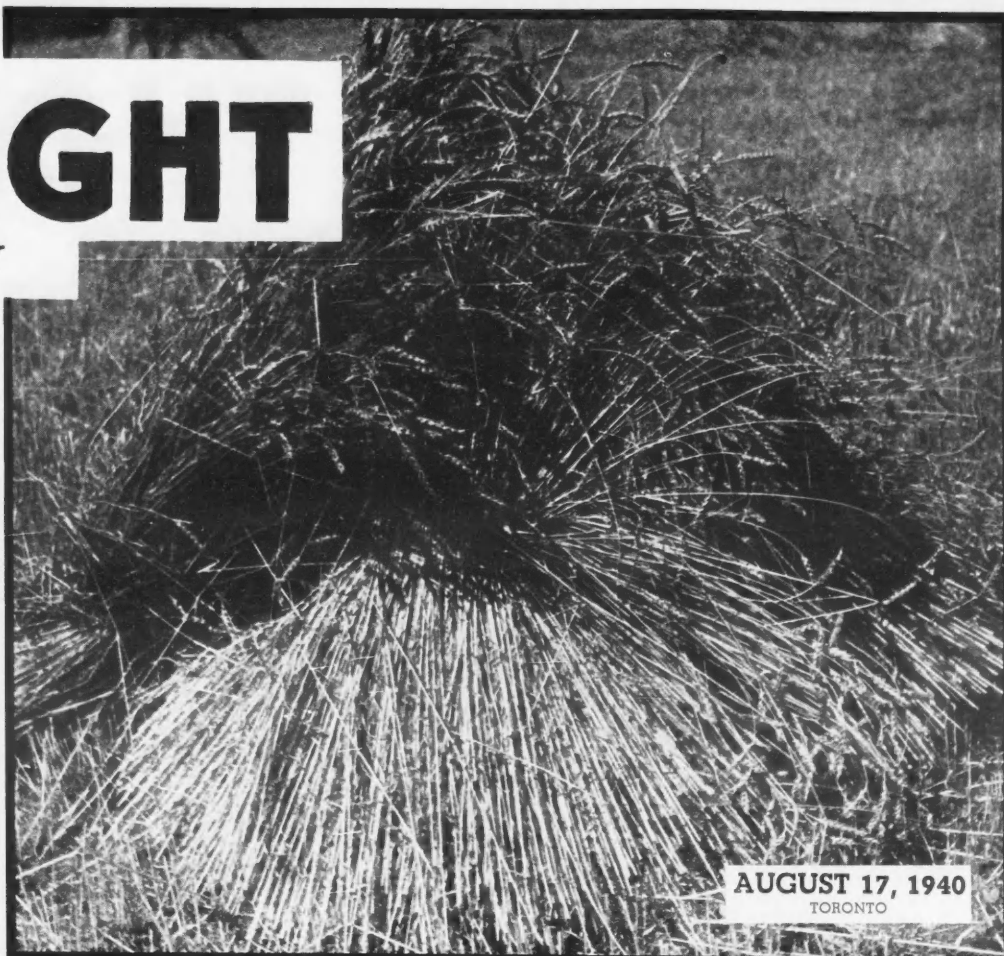


SATURDAY NIGHT

THE CANADIAN WEEKLY



TEN CENTS
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TORONTO

We were compelled to reject a large number of entries in our War Suggestions Competition which arrived after the specified hour of noon last Saturday. These have been returned to their authors. The entries which came in within the prescribed time are being examined with scrupulous care, and a number of them will appear in next week's issue. If possible the prize-winner will also be announced in that issue.

We printed last week, and shall print again next week, the rules for our new photo competition, for the best photographs taken within the Children's Zoo at the Canadian National Exhibition, Toronto, during the 1940 showing, which runs from August 23 to September 7. Prizes will be awarded for the best contact prints and the best salon enlargements, so that the snapshotter and the well equipped photographer will each have a chance. The Zoo authorities will do all they can to facilitate the work of the competitors. Entries must be accompanied by a coupon, which can be obtained from the Zoo attendants and from photographic dealers or clipped from SATURDAY NIGHT during the competition.

We commence this week the publication of a series of three articles on the tactical lessons to be drawn from the Battle of Flanders, which should help to dissipate the idea that the Germans are the possessors of any elements of military science unattainable by other nations. The articles are by a well known Montreal lawyer who is also an expert on military science—J. S. B. Macpherson, K.C., of the firm of Hibbard, Gosselin, Macpherson and Hutchins.

AS WE go to press the most momentous battle in the world's history is being waged all around the British Isles. It is the battle for the maintenance in Western Europe of a bridge-head for the return of the old Western European civilization with its tolerance, its humanity, its respect for the continuous tradition of the world's great thinkers and moralists from the Jewish prophets and the Greek philosophers and tragic poets to the leading minds of our own day. If Great Britain goes under, the Western Hemisphere will be left as the sole repository of that tradition and that civilization, and the Western Hemisphere itself will ultimately have to meet the full force of a new and essentially violent Weltanschauung which is but little disposed to tolerate the existence of any rivals even three thousand miles away. If Great Britain stands, there is an excellent prospect of the reconquest of a large part of Europe for the old civilization. If it falls, it would seem as if Europe would have to be written off, and the old European culture would have to dig itself in in America and hope for the best.

If Great Britain stands, Germany cannot maintain for long her present military ascendancy over the whole of Europe. Without that ascendancy, the natural inclinations of the peoples whom she now dominates would have free play, and would result in the eventual establishment of governmental systems based on their traditional love of freedom; it is far from impossible that this development would extend before long even to Italy. It is a choice between a Europe forced into a uniform authoritarian mould by German pressure, and a Europe set free by British liberating forces to develop its own types of government.

A substantial body of Canadian troops and many Canadian fliers are participating in the Battle of England. We could wish that there were more of them, but we in Canada shared until a few months ago in the common mistake as to the nature of this war. To that extent we have already lost one battle for the defence of Canada; but we may still hope that in the future battles we shall acquit ourselves more wisely and more courageously. We know now where and how the defence of Canada is to be achieved.

Couching Conference

THE importance of the Couching Conference, otherwise and less neatly known as the Canadian Institute on Economics and Politics, has grown very rapidly in those later and more troubled years. The meetings which will be held at Lake Couchiching from August 17 to 25 this year have enlisted an exceptionally weighty group of speakers, and will deal with subjects which no serious Canadian can ignore. A panel discussion on "A United American Front" will bring in Mr. Clark Foreman of the Washington Department of the Interior and such Canadians as

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Clifford Sifton, Frank Underhill, C. E. Silcox and J. F. Green. Post-war problems and Canadian foreign policy will be examined, and the Middle and Far East will be dealt with by experts who will include Dr. Hugh Keenleyside of the Dominion Department of External Affairs. The proceedings should be most valuable.

What Domination?

A CORRESPONDENT asks us whether anything can be done to put the United States public right on a point of subtle misrepresentation in Colonel Lindbergh's propaganda which seems to have been entirely overlooked by American commentators, even those who take the strongest exception to the worthy Colonel's proposals. We do not know whether much can be done about it, but perhaps some of our readers can put some of their American friends right, and they in turn can influence others, and the truth may eventually spread. Truth does spread, in countries where it is not suppressed by force, in spite of Herr Hitler's belief that the biggest lies spread fastest and farthest.

The whole text of Lindbergh's latest broadcast was that the United States, and the Western Hemisphere generally, may have soon to deal with a Europe dominated by Germany in place of a Europe dominated by Great Britain and France. That it is conceivable that the United States, especially if she takes no hand in the matter herself, may have to deal with a Europe dominated by Germany, nobody will deny. But in what sense has the United States ever had to deal with a Europe dominated by Great Britain and France?

In times of war, the British Navy, with or without the French Navy, has unquestionably exercised a great deal of control over sea-borne commerce, to the annoyance at times of American traders who wanted to sell goods to Britain's enemies and did not know, or did not care, that if Britain's enemies were sufficiently successful they were bound in time to become the enemies of the United States also. But that is a temporary domination for a specific military purpose only, and a purpose which vast numbers of Americans now recognize as being just as important for the United States as for Britain. It is a kind of domination which any power with mastery of the sea is bound to exercise in war time wherever it has that mastery—a kind of domination which the United States would unquestionably exercise in war time whenever and wherever it might have a chance. It is not the kind of domination which Lindbergh quite rightly expects Germany to exercise over Europe in the event of her victory.

In time of peace Great Britain has never exercised the slightest control over the trade policies of any country except those of which she was the direct ruler. She has exercised some control over the trade of India and of the Crown Colonies, of which she is herself the administrator; she has not exercised any control for generations past over the trade of even her own self-governing Dominions, to say nothing of wholly independent countries. In what way has she ever dominated the trade of Germany with any country in the world, including the United States? That much of that trade was carried on through London as an intermediary is true; but that was the voluntary choice of the traders; they found it the best way to do business. New York serves a large part of the world in the same way; does that mean that the United States dominates the countries whose traders use New York? Has a man in Lisbon ever been other than perfectly free to trade with a man in Buenos Aires, so far as Great Britain was concerned? Of course not. Will a man in Lisbon be free to trade with a man in Buenos Aires, without the absolute and direct control of their operations by Berlin, if Germany wins the war and ends the "domination" of Europe by Great Britain? Of course not. When that happens the American business man will see a domination "as is a domination." He ain't seen nothing yet.

The Chicago Tribune

THE Chicago Tribune, which has the dubious honor of having been joined with the Saturday Evening Post as the subject of very vehement criticism in both Houses of the Canadian Parliament, is showing signs of being worried by these attacks. It seems indeed to be more worried than one would think natural in view of the very limited amount of its circulation in Canada. The explanation is perhaps to be found in the fact that the Tribune is the proprietor of two large newspaper mills in Canada, which consider themselves exempt from any pro-rating arrangements arrived at by other Canadian newspaper manufacturers, on the ground that since they produce solely for their owner they are not engaged in commercial business. The argument is probably convincing if you feel that way about it and not so convincing if you don't.

Anyhow the Tribune has produced a pamphlet for circulation in Canada, entitled "Fair Play." The Tribune seems to be aware that various articles and cartoons which it has published in recent months have been specifically objected to in Canada; for the present pamphlet states that "the attacks are based upon an unfair selection of material that is not

THE PASSING SHOW

BY HAL FRANK

WHILE the whole world goes to pieces the United States, ostrich-like, buries its head in the news-stands.

TWO BIRDS OF A FEATHER

Wendell Willkie
Is smooth and silky,
Franklin D.
Is suave as can be.
Old Discerning Manuscript.

You can deal with calculated censorship. What leaves you weaponless is stupid censorship.

The Germans have devastated Europe with the lightning war. The task of the British will be to restore Europe with an enlightening peace.

And you will know it is Utopia, too, because the owner of the summer cottage will congratulate you on the fact that you left it in better shape than it was when you took it.

A Berlin spokesman says that the zero hour is near for the invasion of Britain. The report does not say so, but we suspect he shivered.

Question of the Hour: "Can I fill out my registration form in code?"

Italian flyers were shot down over Britain. An unconfirmed rumor is to the effect that both the British and the Germans are claiming the credit.

And then there is the story of the absent-minded business man who filled out his Registration form and then automatically wrote out a cheque payable to the Receiver General of Canada.

In the face of the terrible possibility of the destruction of their way of living the two Anglo-Saxon civilizations show a common lack of hysteria, with this slight difference. The British are calm, the Americans becalmed.

It won't be the headline, "Peace is Declared" that will convince us the terrible years are over. It will be a small obscure item to the effect that television is just around the corner.

Esther says she's had to quit knitting while listening to the news on the radio. She says every time the Germans drop a bomb she drops a stitch.

↑ THE PICTURES ↓

FROM THE DOMINION OF CANADA, which, with the largest grain carryover in her history and a bumper crop in prospect, has become the bulging granary of the British Empire, Great Britain recently ordered 100,000,000 bushels of wheat. Huge as this order is, it is but a quarter of the crop which Canada is expected to harvest this fall. If Great Britain can beat off Nazi Germany and maintain the blockade, a slice of bread may yet be the symbol of the German downfall. Above, harvest scenes in Eastern Ontario, photographed last week by "Jay".

typical of the contents" of the newspaper. It seems a pity that a supposedly great newspaper, published in one of the Republic's greatest cities, should publish so much material that is not "typical." Comparison of the present pamphlet with one which was issued a few weeks ago in Canada, containing other extracts from the same periodical, would lead to the conclusion that the Tribune publishes more, and better, material that is not typical than it does typical material.

The Tribune now admits that the common enemy of Great Britain and the United States is Hitlerism, and occasionally approves of the continued existence of the British Navy in order to give the United States time to develop its own defence. It is, however, opposed to the sale or lending of obsolete U.S. destroyers to Great Britain. It is opposed to the sale of Great War artillery and ammunition to Great Britain. It is opposed to every practical suggestion that could do Great Britain any good. As a United States newspaper it is fully entitled to oppose all of these things and many others of the same kind. But it is not entitled to do this and then claim that it loves the British Empire. In the words of the poet, "It may have been right to dissemble your love, but why did you kick me down-stairs?"

Men and Editors

READERS of the Montreal Gazette last week must have wondered what it was that caused that newspaper's extreme disapproval of the conduct of the Hon. Mr. Dandurand as Leader of the Senate. The explanation is to be found in the report of the Debates of the Senate for Saturday, August 3, in which Mr. Dandurand discussed at some length the ancient question of the differences between the authority of a newspaper and that of the individual who writes in its name. "Undoubtedly," said the Senate Leader, "it is the reputation of the man directing the policy of a newspaper that gives authority to its editorials. The ownership of newspapers changes hands. In the present case we have the Montreal Gazette editorially censuring the Senate and warning us that our failure to heed the editor's views has 'outraged public opinion.' Well, it suffices to say that were the article signed 'John Bassett,' it would bring a broad smile from every reader of the Montreal Gazette."

We think Senator Dandurand is wrong in his view that the opinion of a newspaper is of no more importance than that of the man who writes it. We can also readily understand Mr. Bassett being angry about it, though we do not think he should have made the Gazette get angry about it too, and demand that Mr. Dandurand be kicked out of the leadership of the Senate, and assert that he occupies that position only in virtue of his hoary head and his multiplicity of years. For the truth is that in making the Gazette take that line Mr. Bassett was doing something to justify Mr. Dandurand's contention.

The Gazette of course was entirely wrong in asserting that the Senate, by refusing to block the Unemployment Insurance measure, had "outraged public opinion." It had no doubt outraged the public opinion of St. James Street in Montreal, and possibly of the district known as Bay Street in Toronto; and our own view is that those two districts were right in their opposition to the immediate establishment of a compulsory Unemployment Insurance system. But it is simply absurd to say that public opinion in Canada as a whole was outraged by the action of the Senate in deferring to the decision of the House of Commons, which is, after all, the popu-

(Continued on Page Three)



A Canadian View of What Willkie Stands For

The writer of this article is a graduate of the University of Toronto, now a resident of Cleveland and a member of the faculty of Western Reserve University.

BY NORMAN J. DeWITT

IF ONLY Mr. Wendell L. Willkie were a run-of-the-mill politician, or an ordinary favorite son, his nomination for the presidency of the United States by the Republican Party would call for little comment. But since his nomination means that the issues have been defined for a struggle which may affect the history of the United States, two questions are in order: Who is he? and more important, What does he represent?

Wendell L. Willkie (his supporters would say) is, first of all, an American, and is speaking to America on those terms. He was born in a middle-western town where the true American tradition survives free from alien influences. He is a very intelligent man, but he is not an intellectual. If you define an intellectual as a person who has been educated beyond his intelligence, he reads widely and can write with distinction and clarity. He held his own with the experts on the radio quiz program "Information Please."

Like Lincoln, Willkie is an exceedingly able trial lawyer, with the verbal and mental agility that this occupation demands. Again like Lincoln, he has been counsel for large corporations and a popular leader at the same time. Willkie also resembles Lincoln in his engaging air of simplicity which hides a form of shrewdness that sometimes comes close to being guile. Finally, Willkie demonstrates a lack of affectation which is itself partly affected. His hair is usually tousled and his suit wrinkled and he knows it. Yet he says with disarming candor, "In my business it pays to look like an Indiana farmer." And he makes no coy protests about not really having wanted to run for president.

Mr. Willkie might be compared to Franklin D. Roosevelt, too. They are both big-framed, tall, impressive men, dominating by their very presence. They both have a winning quality of expansive friendliness. Both photograph well and have wide amiable smiles. In conference, Willkie appears to be as nimble as F.D.R. At this moment, according to the writer's score, Willkie is one up on Roosevelt in the long-distance press-conference ribbing carried on by the two candidates. Before an audience Willkie is an effective and convincing speaker. He is one of the few speakers known to the writer who can make an extempore speech that would make acceptable prose if copied down verbatim. Like Roosevelt, he can explain a complex issue in simple terms. In debate he is unbelievably fast on his feet, and when he met New Deal's champion, Attorney-General Jackson, in a public forum, he performed what General Johnson called "a nice job of courage on a particularly tough barrel." On the radio Willkie's enunciation is by no means as good as F.D.R.'s and lacks the vibrant "My friends," quality of the fireside technique.

Mother a Lawyer

Willkie was born in Elwood, Indiana, now a town of about 10,000. He was one of a large family (whence, perhaps, some of his debating ability). He took part in the lusty juvenile shenanigans of small town life, including, we are assured, the tipping of backyard edifices on Halloween. His father was a capable attorney, and his mother was the first woman to be admitted to the Indiana Bar. The parents seem to have provided a home life that mingled brilliance with eccentricity. There was not too much money in the family, and the children had to work hard at school and afterwards. All of them seem to have done well. Brothers Herman, Robert and Edward are holding responsible executive positions in business. A sister is bacteriologist with a wine firm near St. Catharines, Ontario.

At the University of Indiana Willkie had a topnotch academic record. He was also a campus politician of no mean dexterity, and managed to bring himself to the attention of the authorities by what used to be the campus equivalent of privy-tilting for healthy intellectual undergraduates; denunciation of the way things were run around the university. The Dean still remembers Wendell L. Willkie very well. The radical Willkie also displayed some interest in Socialism on the campus, apparently because this was a good way to start arguments. He was an aggressive barbarian (opponent of Greek-letter fraternities) during his first three years, but when he was a senior he joined the vested interests in the fellowship of Beta Theta Pi.

Willkie's grandparents on both sides belonged to the 1848 wave of emigration from Germany to the United States. Thus the Republican nominee for the Presidency of the United States of America belongs to the minority of German blood which, Nazi authorities are ominously discovering, is being denied its rights and otherwise unworthily put upon in the U.S.A. As a matter of fact, the Willkie grandparents went to the United States in order that they might continue their allegiance to political beliefs that were being suppressed by an authoritarian regime in Germany. When the United States declared war on a successor of that regime in 1917, Wendell L. Willkie enlisted on the first day. He still feels that way about authoritarian regimes, Prussian or otherwise.

After the war, during which he rose to the rank of captain, Willkie joined the staff of a large rubber company in Akron, Ohio, but soon left to become a member of a distinguished Akron law firm. Half a dozen years later he was one of the best known attorneys in northern Ohio. Much of his work was on behalf of the Ohio Edison, a light and power concern. His straightforward handling of franchises, which frequently came up for renewal and which involved dealing with all sorts of county and municipal politicians, led to his being invited in 1929 to become counsel at the New York headquarters of the Commonwealth and Southern Corporation, a utility holding company which, before it sold some of its assets to the U.S. government, held the common stock of operating companies whose value totalled over one billion dollars. In 1933 Willkie became president of Commonwealth and Southern.

Utilities Unpopular

Now public utility holding companies are very unpopular in the United States. Their executives are believed definitely not to possess the right social attitudes. The advanced New Dealers regard profit-making as unholy. The collapse of the great Insull holding company empire in the Middle West left a large part of the previously solvent U.S. public with some nicely engraved certificates and a tendency to wince whenever public utilities are mentioned. An equally large section of the U.S. public is in the habit of wincing when it receives the monthly gas or electric light bill from the local utility company. The management of many such companies belongs to the last section of U.S. business to retain the "public-be-damned!" attitude of the Vanderbilt era. So the New Deal went to work upon the utility magnates with considerable gusto and there was nothing to it until Mr. Wendell L. Willkie was encountered. Most utility executives had guilty consciences and were inclined to be sullen and inarticulate. But Mr. Willkie had a clear conscience and, as the New Dealers discovered, was anything but inarticulate. Even the New Deal had to admit that Willkie had the best record of any utility executive in the country. He had removed the bankers from his board of directors; he had squeezed much of the water out of his stock. In the territory served by his companies, he had doubled the domestic use of electricity and had lowered the rates to the lowest level in the country.

The battleground between Willkie and the New Deal was the valley of the Tennessee River. This cuts across the central South of the U.S. and is within power transmission range of Memphis, Nashville, and the industrialized areas of Birmingham and Atlanta. Subsidiaries of Willkie's Commonwealth and Southern were strong in this region. In 1933 the U.S. Congress created the famous TVA (Tennessee Valley Authority), a government agency to control floods, promote conservation, and improve navigation. The various dams which were built to

further these ends incidentally produced a lot of electric power which the TVA proceeded to sell in competition with Commonwealth and Southern. Now, there was some question of the legality of this sale of power, because the TVA was supposed to control floods and so on, and the government of the United States was not really created with the idea of going into the local electric light business. At any rate, this gave Mr. Willkie something to talk about. At the same time, the New Deal had designated the TVA as a "yardstick" to determine just what it did cost to make electricity so that the government would know to what extent the power companies were shaking the public down. This gave Mr. Willkie something else to talk about. The TVA, he claimed, was keeping a set of trick books. He added that if his company had access to unlimited public funds, he could cut the TVA rates in half. He also attacked the TVA for building transmission lines parallel to his own; the purpose of investment, he said, was to create wealth, whereas the TVA was apparently out to destroy it.

Won a Following

The odds were against Willkie from the start, but he gave the New Deal a terrific battle in the courts, in the press, and at congressional hearings. Eventually he sold his Tennessee properties to the TVA for less than what he claimed to be their real value, but for much more than the TVA originally offered. He lost the battle, but while he was fighting he won a large following.

These followers who had been gathering around Willkie in the months before the Republican convention represented a considerable class in the United States that believes in the principles of liberalism but refuses to subscribe to the principles of liberalism as interpreted by the New Deal. In Willkie they recognized a man who could defend the principles of government to which they subscribed and who possessed in abundance the intellectual and personal qualities necessary for leadership.

There was little mention of Willkie in the newspapers. History may record that Arthur Krock, Washington correspondent of the New York Times, was the first to suggest publicly that Willkie would bear watching as a possible dark horse in the 1940 presidential campaign. That was in February, 1939. But as late as June 21 of this year a New York paper insinuated that the Willkie boom existed largely in country clubs, and in the region of New York at that. Even more remarkable, for the first time in history the Hearst papers missed out completely on the nomination of a presidential candidate.

The people who knew about Willkie and decided that he would have to run for President are hard to define as a class, but you might call them the Young Republicans—like Harold Stassen, 33 years old, who made a clean sweep of Minnesota when he was elected governor and would remind you of Mitch Hepburn except that he is somewhat more sophisticated. Stassen, you recall, de-

↑ THE PICTURES ↓

GERMAN BOMBS OVER BRITAIN. The intensification of the air war has brought its inevitable destruction to civilian establishments. Above left, a bomb crater in a garden somewhere in England. Right, the dog and the two birds were lucky to escape from the wreckage of this home.

livered the keynote speech at the convention, and then worked among the delegates, persuading, cajoling them between ballots to switch to Willkie. Or you might call these friends of Willkie the Young Executives—like the rising young men in the businesses in Akron and Columbus and Des Moines and South Bend and such places who are college graduates and get a moderate salary and read quite a little and think quite a lot. At any rate, they are mainly young men. Their leader is 48. These fellows graduated from college before 1930 and unlike later generations on the campus, believe in a lot of things, including their country. Some of them knew about Willkie as early as 1935. They saw pieces about him or by him in the *Atlantic Monthly*, *Business Week*, *North American Review*, the *Herald Tribune* Book Section, *Fortune*, *Time*, *Life*, *Look*, and so on. These followers of Willkie were like the boys in the big national advertising agency in San Francisco who went out and put on a rousing Willkie promotion campaign in California the week before the campaign. They spent their own money and worked hard because they believed in a man and what he represented. And there was the young New York law clerk, Oren Root Jr., who started a Willkie-for-President Club with \$150 of his own money, and found that he had something, all right. And Charley Halleck, the smart young congressman from Indiana, who placed Willkie's name in nomination at the convention. And Lewis Douglas, Director of the Budget in Roosevelt's first year, and later Principal of McGill University. And Kenneth Simpson, young New York Republican leader who helped put La Guardia across as Mayor of New York and later turned to Willkie as against Dewey. And Russell Davenport, who resigned his post as managing editor of *Fortune* on May 2 to help organize the Willkie cause.

A Child of "Fortune"

That last, about Russell Davenport, is important. In the first place, he is typical of the type that has rallied to Willkie's support, prompted only by enthusiasm for a cause. But in addition, if you want to understand the Willkie movement and want to understand how it thinks, you will have to read *Fortune*, the magazine of which Davenport was managing editor. You will have to read the series of editorials entitled "Business-and-Government" which has been running for several years. If you do not care particularly for the profit system, you will probably think of *Fortune* as a thick expensively printed de-luxe magazine which is stupid and reactionary because it stands for Business. Or perhaps you may find in *Fortune* some of the best prose of our times and an assumption that you are interested in and can understand anything from economics to the theory of the gyro compass if it is properly explained, which it usually is. You will find Willkie's personal platform in the April issue of *Fortune*, headed "We, the People."

You will find the Young Executives' political theory stated in ten crisp paragraphs in the February, 1939, issue of *Fortune*. Here it says that the American tradition is centered around the revolutionary concept of individual liberty. From this point of view, any movement to the right in the direction of Fascism, or any movement to the left in the direction of Communism, is a counter-revolutionary movement. Indeed, any movement that contemplates the subjection of the individual to an institution is reactionary. Liberty presupposes equality of opportunity. But equality of opportunity presupposes inequality of wealth, because men are unequal in their ability to make use of opportunity. Equalization of wealth would involve inequality of opportunity and would be reactionary. But liberty is not *laissez-faire*. *Laissez-faire* really means economic anarchy and is thoroughly discredited. Business must be prepared to admit the government into its affairs as representative of the people, and it must take thought for its relations with the public. But the government must respect the profit system, because it is the mainspring of business. Business must accept heavy taxes, but the government must remember that the power to tax is the power to destroy. Government must not penalize investment. Big business may be bad. Big government may be bad, too. Collectivism in business will beget collectivism in government.

Rejects the Platform

It is important that this interpretation of the American tradition be kept in mind, because the first thing Willkie did on receiving the nomination was to reject (Continued on Next Page)



THE OCCUPANTS ESCAPED. This house was struck by a German bomb during a daylight raid on East Anglia. The occupants were in a shelter, exit from which is seen on the left of the picture, and escaped injury.

Lessons of the Battle of Flanders

BY J. S. B. MACPHERSON

IT IS obvious from the newspaper accounts one reads, and from the comments one hears on the radio, that military movements and military terms are imperfectly understood by the average Canadian.

This is not strange. We are not a military people. While Canadians, when they have to, make excellent soldiers, in normal times we are chiefly interested in other things, and a relatively small part of our population makes any effort to study military history, or military matters generally.

The purpose of this article is not to present a profound or technical study of recent battles in Europe, but rather to clarify some popular misconceptions, and to outline the strategic and tactical principles underlying the recent battles which have ended so triumphantly for Hitler and so disastrously for France.

A very popular error is to misunderstand the meanings of the two words "strategy" and "tactics," and to use them interchangeably. They are not the same thing, and should not be confused. A strategic retreat sounds so much better than a tactical defeat that we hear it much too often. A strategic retreat is a retirement to avoid battle and to preserve the army intact to fight on more favorable ground or under more favorable conditions. When an army is beaten back it retreats, not because it wants to but because it has to.

The word strategy is hard to define. One writer has called it "the art of the general." It embodies the movements and dispositions of troops before battle. For example by concentrating armies at a certain part of a frontier a general may make a strategic threat to an important enemy industrial area, or an important river or rail communication system. By doing this the enemy may be forced to detach troops he could well use elsewhere to guard the threatened area.

The German movement on Norway was strategic in its origin. Its aim was probably threefold: (1) to secure an adequate all year round supply of Swedish iron ore through Narvik, (2) to provide better facilities for air and submarine raids against Britain, (3) to induce Britain to disperse its forces by sending large bodies of troops to Norway. It secured the first two objects, but failed in the third.

The methods by which the strategist attains his strategic objects when once battle is joined are called tactics.

Strategy may thus be called the whole plan of an operation. Its beginning, its preparatory concentration, and its ultimate object. If the enemy resists his resistance must be overcome by a victorious battle or series of battles, and these are won by movements and methods known as tactics.

Strategy is Unchanged

It is therefore, a mistake to say that new arms and new means of transport have revolutionized strategy. They have had a profound effect on tactics, but the principles of strategy have remained essentially the same throughout the ages.

The principles of strategy are easy to understand, but difficult to apply. The strategist tries by deception, by manoeuvring his own armies, and by any other means in his power to force his adversary into such a position that he will himself have the best possible chance of achieving a tactical victory, while his enemy will be faced with the most unfavorable conditions possible.

For this purpose a commander tries to learn as much as he can of his adversary, the training, general moral and physical condition of his troops; his armaments; his staff organization and methods; his transport facilities and their organization. Most of all he seeks to find out his enemy's probable plan of action and wherein lies his greatest weakness.

For example if the enemy is strong in troops trained in mountain fighting he will try to lure him or force him to level ground. If his enemy is strong in fighting vehicles he will try to force the issue in broken territory where such vehicles are least useful. In 1812 the Russians deliberately prolonged the campaign into the winter by avoiding a decisive encounter, knowing that the French were not properly equipped for the severe Russian winter. The result was decisive strategic victory although the Russians did not fight a single victorious tactical battle.

Now let us look at the strategy employed by the Germans in the battles of Flanders and France.

Subsequent revelations as to fifth column activities seem to indicate clearly that the Germans won the first round before ever a shot was fired. They knew far more about the Allied armies and their shortage of equipment than the allied staffs knew about the German. Therefore they must have realized that once they could get the French into the open their superior numbers, and especially their newly developed dive bombing attack and their enormous tank superiority, would produce the most telling effect. They also knew that their highly organized and highly efficient motor transport service would be at its best only in a country relatively flat and well supplied with roads.

The Franco-German frontier lies in heavily wooded, hilly country where concealment from the air is easy, and tank operations would have to be largely confined to roads. Also roads were relatively few in number, and so traffic would be likely to be congested. Thus the wonderfully organized German transport service could not be used to its fullest extent. To cap all this the frontier was defended by the famous Maginot Line.

Obviously the open plain of Belgium and northern France was the ideal area where the combinations of superior man, tank, and air power could be combined to the greatest effect.

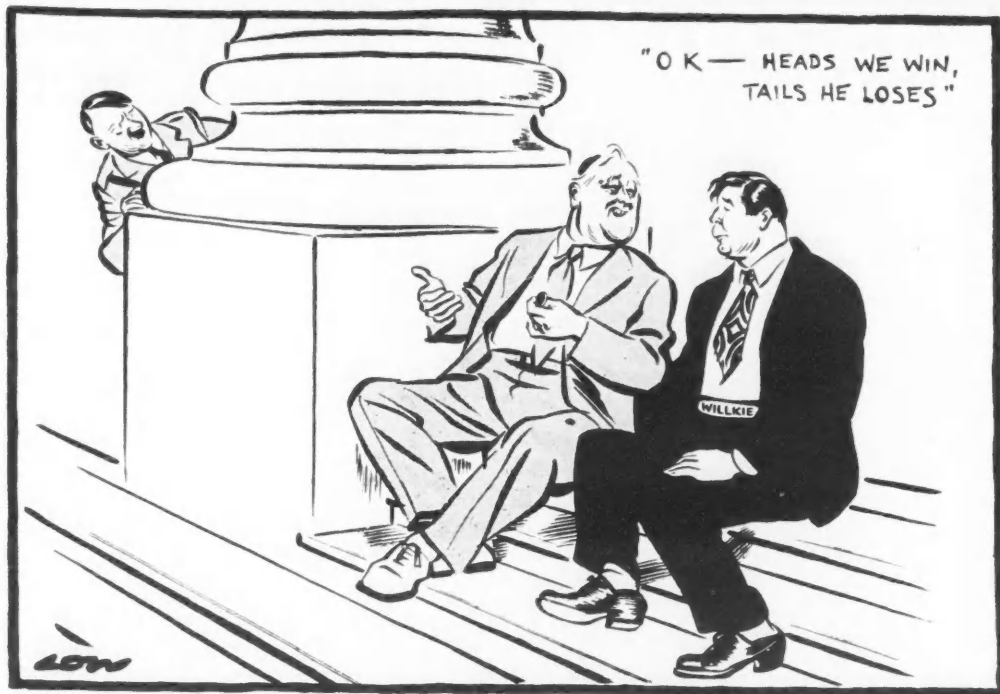
Achieving Surprise

But if this was the obvious line of attack then how could a strategic surprise be affected? The Germans already had a surprise in store in their new tactics of substituting aerial bombardment for artillery, and in their overwhelming superiority in tanks and mobility generally. Their intelligence must have already informed them that the Allied staffs had at best only a partial grasp of how great this superiority really was. The next step was to deceive the Allies as to the time of the offensive.

Strategy, consisting as it does in out-maneuvring and out-thinking the enemy before the battle ever starts, makes use of all weapons, and on this occasion it made use of two: (1) military, (2) political.

As early as September large concentrations of German troops appeared on the Dutch border. The Dutch felt considerable alarm, took precautions, and the concentrations melted away. Again and again this was repeated until it began to be an accepted idea that these concentrations did not necessarily mean that an attack was imminent, and gradually not only the Dutch and Belgians but also the Allied General Staff became less alert, and when heavy concentrations were reported in the latter part of April no special precautions appear to have been taken.

This manoeuvre of seemingly empty threat is very old. Wolfe used it successfully before Quebec when he had the ships of the fleet drift up the river with the tide every day. At first French detachments followed them but nothing ever happened and finally they gave it up. When at last he moved up the river to make his successful landing it was just another move and no attempt was made to watch him. When Montcalm realized that



FLIP O' THE COIN IN U.S.A.

—By Lou.

he had been deceived and that Wolfe had really landed it was too late.

The political activities contributed to the same end. We are not fully aware of the extent of the ramifications of what are now called fifth column activities. We do know, however, that there were many Nazi spies in high places who no doubt kept their German masters fully informed of the situation in their respective countries, and by their activities hindered and discouraged co-operation with Britain and France. The Germans used the weapon of political hesitancy and uncertainty on the part of the Allies to the fullest advantage.

So successful were they that no joint plan of defence had been worked out even in theory. The result was when the blow fell the Germans knew that any help which the Allies could give to Holland and Belgium would have to be rushed into the country on the spur of the moment, and that it would have to act on a plan drawn up in haste with little or no consultation among the nations concerned. At best the Allied plan could only be a hastily drawn compromise of conflicting views and interests.

Lack of Allied Plan

Now even in most primitive times the successful general had to have a plan of action. In more modern times a plan has become increasingly necessary. A moment's reflection shows the truth of this. Can you conceive moving 10,000 men from Montreal to Toronto without a definite plan? Can you hold even a Sunday school picnic without knowing exactly where you are going, and when, and the route you'll take to get there?

The Allies' task was infinitely more complicated. Their moves had to be made subject to disruptions by attack from land and air. They had not only to move and feed their men, they had also to keep them supplied with ammunition and fuel. And they had to do this in co-operation with the Belgians and Dutch without having even discussed such co-operation, let alone having agreed upon it. And they were handling armies not of thousands, but of millions.

On the other hand the Germans had no need to co-operate with anyone. They were one unit. The very perfection of their supply arrangements makes it clear that they were working on a plan that had been carefully thought out and had all its details prepared long in advance. They had selected the ground on which they chose to fight and they selected the time at which the fight was to begin.

It is true that the Allies had probably theoretical plans as to what to do if Holland and Belgium should

be invaded, but these had never been discussed with the Belgian authorities, nor had Allied commanders and staffs any opportunity to work with the Belgian authorities, both civil and military.

It must be remembered that the Allied plan would of necessity be a more difficult one to put into operation than the German, and should, therefore, have had the most careful preparation possible. They were to fight in a friendly country, hence their plan would have to be one that would interfere with and disrupt the civilian population as little as possible. They would also be faced with the language difficulty, which would mean that hasty, on the spot, consultations between local commanders might easily be impossible.

The supply problem would also be more complicated, due to the differences in weapons and hence ammunition, spare parts for motor vehicles, and workshop equipment. For example it would be no use having Belgian ammunition arrive in an area held by the British, nor could one part of the line reinforce another as readily as could the Germans, for they would have to arrange also for different supplies of all sorts.

The Allies, who had the greatest need for pre-arranged co-ordination of effort, had nothing prepared in advance. The Germans who could much more readily improvise had left nothing to chance.

The mistaken neutrality policy of Belgium and Holland led directly to disaster. They forgot that in modern warfare movements cannot be made overnight, nor operations improvised in a day.

On 10th May the Germans suddenly launched their armies into battle on a territory they themselves had carefully selected, at a time that they had chosen, at a strength far beyond expectation, using a tactical weapon whose effectiveness was almost a complete surprise, and following a most carefully worked out plan of action.

The Belgians' early decision to try to stand on the line of the Albert Canal, while General Gamelin elected to fight on the line of the Dyle some miles in rear, and made his moves accordingly, is merely one illustration of the confusion which existed. There is no doubt the Germans counted, with ample justification, on just such difficulties.

In succeeding articles I shall attempt to make an analysis of the tactics of the battle itself, and of the strategic idea underlying the break-through which was achieved so early in the fight. What I have tried to do in this article is make two things clear: (a) that military operations can be successful only if they are carefully conceived and planned beforehand; (b) that strategic surprise is possible if skillfully planned even when an attack follows the obvious route.

THE FRONT PAGE

(Continued from Page One)

lar House and has the power of the purse. It would be far more correct to say that the Senate would have outraged public opinion if it had undertaken to hold up the Government's measure.

But the views of the Montreal Gazette are not in any degree lessened in importance by reason of the fact that they happen to be in the main the views of Mr. John Bassett. A newspaper is a continuing institution. Its views are very largely determined by the interests and attitudes of the community which it serves. It is true that an incompetent newspaper owner, by advocating views which are at variance with the tradition of his newspaper and the expectation of his readers, or which are merely foolish and inconsistent, can ruin the property which he controls; there are examples of this process to be seen in our midst at the present time. But we do not think anybody would accuse Mr. Bassett of being that kind of a newspaper owner, or the Gazette of being in process of being ruined by his disregard for the traditions and limitations of its history and circulation. We are a persistent and usually sympathetic reader of the Montreal Gazette, and it occasionally brings a broad smile even upon our unresponsive features; but that smile has nothing to do with Mr. Bassett, and would be no broader if his name appeared at the foot of every article.

Newspapers are curious things, but they are made by their readers to a much larger extent than Senator Dandurand is aware of.

Funds For British Migrants

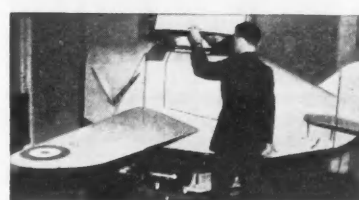
THE question of the need for facilities for the transfer of a certain amount of British funds to Canada for the upkeep in this country of the persons who own them is not likely to cease to be agitated until something has been done about it. We have a letter this week from a lady whose husband is a professional man in England, and who has come out to Canada with their two children for the sake of the safety afforded. She is now unable to receive any remittances, and being unwilling to accept Canadian charity is faced with the alternative of either returning to England or seeking to get a job in Canada. Since there is as yet no great shortage of female

clerical assistance in Canada, she will for a time at least, in the latter event, merely be putting some Canadian out of a job. On the other hand, her return to England would seem to be even more preposterous, at a time when the non-combatant population of that country should be being reduced rather than increased. If she takes her children, there will be three additional mouths to feed from Britain's restricted food supply. If she does not, she will have to leave them in the care of someone other than their natural protector.

We can understand a very large measure of reluctance on the part of the British Government to permit any transfer of funds to the United States which can possibly be prevented. But Canada is a fellow-belligerent of Great Britain, and no prohibition against giving credit to Great Britain, and is doing all that she can to prevent the transfer of her own funds to any non-belligerent country except for the purchase of war materials. In these circumstances it seems to us that a more generous policy towards the owners of sterling funds who desire to transfer them to Canada for their own upkeep is strongly indicated.

President of U. of N.B.

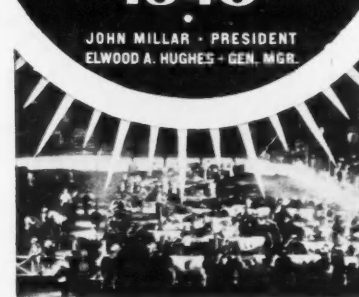
WE HEARTILY congratulate the University of New Brunswick on its discernment in selecting Norman A. M. Mackenzie, Professor of International Law at the University of Toronto, as its new President, for we can think of no saner mind, and no mind that has exercised a wider and deeper quiet influence in recent years, among all the younger men of high academic position in Canada. Nevertheless we find the choice slightly surprising. Professor Mackenzie does not strike us as the kind of man to get much money out of millionaires; but the U. of N.B. may have perceived that there will not be much money to be got out of millionaires for some time anyhow. He does not strike us as likely to get into the newspapers with a rapid succession of eloquent speeches or pithy witticisms. But he is likely to devote himself heart and soul to the business of making education better, not alone for the students of U. of N.B., but for everybody in New Brunswick. That may be what the governors desire; we hope it is.



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INDUSTRY'S WAR EFFORT SHOWN



NIGHT-DANCING, PAGEANTRY, MUSIC

A Canadian View

(Continued from Page Two)

the Republican platform. This has not been mentioned, so far as I know, by the commentators, but it is a reasonable interpretation of what he told the convention: "I stand before you without a single pledge or promise or understanding of any kind except the advancement of your cause and the preservation of American democracy." Earlier he had said: "I will not be a liar. My political philosophy agrees with neither that of the New Deal nor that of the Republican party as advanced by their leaders." Thus, if we are to estimate Wilkie correctly, we must go to the documents in which his point of view is authoritatively expressed.

First of all, Wilkie's nomination means that American politics have gone through a revolution in the tradition of the English-speaking peoples. The Republican Party now stands a little further to the left than the platform on which Roosevelt was elected in 1933, and which he promptly disregarded. The Republican party of Coolidge and Hoover and the Democratic Party of Garner and Farley and Carter Glass no longer exist. Yet the two-party system, which has been the strength of British and American democracy remains intact. The political scene in the United States is dominated by two men of commanding stature, and this is a hopeful sign.

But there is something more important than this. The liberal tradition, whether in British or American accents, is fundamentally a matter of character. It supposes that the business of government is to provide personal liberty, and that if the individual has that liberty, he can take care of himself. The liberal tradition does not say anything about economic security. The men who have stood for freedom, from the barons at Runnymede to the signers of the Declaration of Independence, were strong men, and their political thought supposed that the chief concern of government is a confession that liberalism is wrong and that men are weak. This line of thought may be wrong. But it is important that liberalism of this sort has a leader and a party in the United States at this time, for democracy is going to need strong followers and strong leaders.

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EST. 1832—OVER A CENTURY OF BANKING EXPERIENCE

This Idea Is German

BY B. K. SANDWELL

The following is the text of a broadcast delivered over the national network of the C.B.C. on Sunday, August 4, at 6.30 p.m., by B. K. Sandwell, editor of SATURDAY NIGHT. It is in reply to an article in the August 3 issue of the "Saturday Evening Post" of Philadelphia.

THE Germans are fond of drawing analogies between their favorite method of warfare and the lightning which strikes without warning from the sky and blasts all in its path of destruction. They have themselves named their method the Blitzkrieg or lightning war. But there is one important respect in which the analogy is ill-omened for the Germans themselves. Lightning must do its job at the first stroke. If it sets the house on fire in the split second of its impact, well and good. But if it does not, it cannot return and try it again. Lightning does not strike twice in the same place; and the thunder which reverberates for a long time after the lightning has ceased to do anything is not dangerous. The lightning war of Germany succeeded—it set fire to the house—in Poland, Norway, Holland, Belgium, and finally France. It has not yet succeeded, and it looks as though it may never succeed, in Great Britain, where—to push the analogy a little further—the provision of lightning-rods is on a vastly larger scale than in those unfortunate countries. And if the lightning fails, the Germans have no other weapon against Britain, while Britain has many against Germany.

I AM greatly encouraged in my belief that lightning cannot set the British house on fire, by my observation of the rise of a new technique among those in the United States who are certainly not the friends of Britain, and who may therefore be classified in the present circumstances as being at least no enemies of Germany. This new technique is the propagation of the doctrine that now is the time for the United States

to pick up the belligerents by the scruff of the neck, knock their heads together, and tell them to shut up making such a noise, stop fighting and make peace "on reasonable terms." This doctrine is expounded at length in the current issue of a popular United States weekly which has been under repeated criticism in Canada on the ground of anti-British tendencies. The article is by Mr. James D. Mooney, a business man who has long been head of the European subsidiary of a great American industrial corporation. I do not propose to discuss the article itself, which is an entirely proper article for an American business man to write in an American magazine while the United States is neutral. I propose only to make a few observations about the significance of its timing.

THE war has now been going on for a year, during which period it has consisted of a series of lightning successes for Germany in areas which could be effectively invaded either by land or, over a short sea barrier, by air. These successes have been accompanied by the complete failure of Germany to break down the sea-power blockade—a slow-operating weapon—which is effected against her by Great Britain.

Neither at the beginning of this year of war nor at any stage of it until the present time has there been any suggestion by any American friend of either side that the United States should intervene to compel peace; this is the first. If the United States can compel peace now, it could certainly have compelled peace in August 1939, before the population of Poland was massacred. Why was not Mr. Mooney then calling upon his government, as he is now calling upon it, "to state bluntly and frankly to the rulers of Germany and England that we (the American people) insist upon an end to the holocaust—to this insane and disgraceful indictment of civilization?" The indictment

was just as insane and disgraceful in 1939 as it is now; but the Germans then were pretty confident of winning, and Mr. Mooney was silent, and the magazine in which he writes was frantically urging that the United States must have nothing to do with this war one way or the other. The gains of Germany were then just beginning, they are now at their peak; the losses of Germany are about to begin, and what Mr. Mooney proposes would arrest them, would perpetuate the political structure of Europe at the point where Germany's power is the greatest she can ever expect to attain and far greater than she can retain without American aid.

MR. MOONEY talks as if the American intervention to compel peace would be equally effective to moderate the terms demanded by Britain and the terms demanded by Germany, so that the settlement reached would necessarily be one which Americans could regard as "reasonable." On that point we must remember that what he is proposing is an immediate settlement; and that the only belligerent to whom the United States can apply any immediate pressure is Britain, to whom she could refuse to sell any further war supplies, with obviously ruinous effect. The only leverage the United States can apply to Germany is the threat to enter the war against her, an action which might have unpleasant consequences for Germany a few years from now, but could hardly make any appreciable difference at the moment; indeed it is highly arguable that it would help her by diverting American effort from the defence of Britain to the home defence of America. You have therefore a position in which the self-appointed mediator could instantly ruin one of the belligerents and could do little or nothing to damage the other for some years; and it is not hard to imagine which side would have to make all the concessions in an agreement forced upon the belligerents by such a mediator.

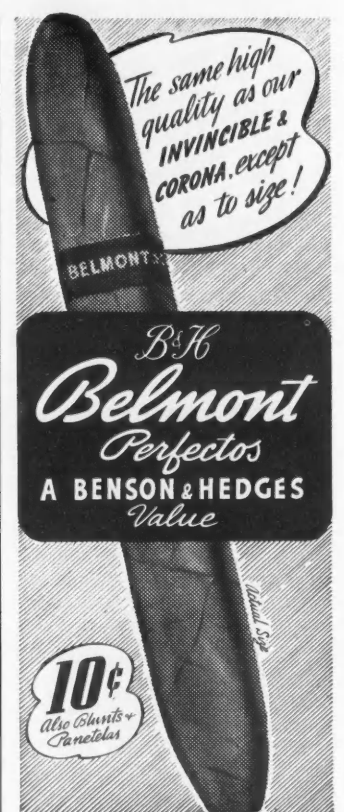
Mr. Mooney recognizes that the American people at large, to whom he addresses himself, are not so friendly to Germany as to wish to act as her stooge in effecting a settlement of the war on her terms, and he therefore represents his proposal as designed to save Britain from the appalling consequences of her own, or rather her government's, stubbornness. "Our friends, the English," he observes, "are taking a hell of a beating, and it is about time for us to help them if we expect to substantiate our sympathy in any kind of sincere way." His method of substantiating American sympathy for "England" is to tell her that she can hope for no more aid from the United States unless she accepts whatever terms Germany can be induced to make and the United States to endorse at this point in the war—with Germany and Russia between them in control of the whole of Europe except Great Britain.

I SUGGEST that the nature of the proposal shows that it is a German proposal, and that the fact that it is made at this moment shows that Germany is by no means confident of being able to destroy the effectiveness of the British Isles as a base of supply and operation for the British fleet. And if Germany cannot destroy the British Isles in that sense, she has lost the war, and will ultimately lose all that she has temporarily gained by her lightning methods.

Mr. Mooney's solicitude for those whom he calls "our friends the English" did not become vocal until after the defeat of France. He was not concerned while the French and the Poles were taking what he calls "a hell of a beating," although they were the allies of "our friends the English" and are generally supposed to have been pretty good friends of the Americans also. He was not concerned while the Norwegians, Dutch and Belgians were taking a hell of a beating, not for being allies of "our friends the English" but merely for being in the way between them and the Germans. But he is concerned now for "our friends the English," who as a matter of fact are taking and are likely to take much less of "a hell of a beating" than any of these other innocent and ravaged nations, and who may wind up by not taking a hell of a beating at all. For the reason why Germany wants people like Mr. Mooney to promote peace intervention by the United States is simply that the German lightning war looks as if it will not work against Great Britain.

AND here is another analogy between real lightning and the German war technique which is ill-omened for Germany as against Great Britain. Lightning requires not only a huge accumulation of energy at its source, but a channel through which that energy may pass and a receptive objective at the other end. The accumulation of energy probably still exists in Germany, but the other two requirements for the lightning stroke upon Britain do not. The lightning war requires that between the aggressor and his foe there should intervene nothing that can interfere with a simultaneous and intensely coordinated rapid movement of great air forces and great mechanized land forces. But between the German-occupied continent of Europe and the British Isles there intervenes the British Navy, the most serious obstacle that can be imagined to the transportation

(Continued on Next Page)



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Advances in Arson

BY H. DYSON CARTER

SINCE the beginning of the blitzkriegs one type of weapon has been receiving steadily mounting attention in the news. This is the incendiary bomb. German and British bombardiers are fast becoming accomplished arson experts, and the research chemists on each side are busily compounding new formulas. Most of these are quite simple and astonishingly effective. The wonder is that the old incendiary missile of the last war was abandoned after such half-hearted trials.

The 1918 model was a "thermite" bomb. Its charge consisted of aluminum dust mixed with iron oxide. Aluminum has such a strong attraction for oxygen that it can divorce the element from other compounds; in this case from iron oxide. When aluminum unites with the oxygen thus obtained the metal actually burns with a blue white flame hot enough to melt the hardest steel. In these fire bombs the action is started by a primer, for aluminum and iron oxide is a harmless mixture until touched off. When it goes, however, the result is spectacular, and one is inclined to think that thermitic was a favorite for the same reason that little boys like the brightest fireworks. The stuff is now practically on the retired list. Replacing it we have whole regiments of incendiaries carefully designed for specific torch jobs.

Commonest type of all is the general purpose magnesium bomb. In this the entire missile, case and all, is the flaming agent. It is about 9 inches long and 2 inches in diameter, with a short guiding tail. By using magnesium alloyed with a little aluminum, instead of aluminum powder, the iron oxide is eliminated, for magnesium will burn in air without a secondary supply of oxygen; amateur photographers use this principle in their "flash ribbons" made of magnesium. Weight for weight the magnesium gives off eight times more heat than aluminum, which means that bombers can carry eight times as many new type bombs. There are other advantages. The extremely high temperature of thermitic proved to be of no particular help in setting fires, because buildings can be lighted just as well by the 1300 degree flame of magnesium, which also lasts much

the widest area. Some fire bombs are like rockets, carrying within them scores of smaller bombs. On exploding they hurl their cargoes of small flame shells in every direction, like the shrapnel of a grenade.

Of course all these weapons are chemically quite simple. They depend upon the everyday principle of setting combustible things afire by touching them with something very hot. Military chemists have graduated past this stage. Although the magnesium bomb is still the mass production item, many other and more intriguing torches are being employed now.

Potassium chlorate mixed with sulphuric acid produces a chemical known as chlorine peroxide, emphatically not a hair bleach but a fine standby of the firebug. It is especially useful wherever organic material is present, as in clothing storage, wool lofts and in many types of chemical plant. This bomb is given here in elementary form only; late models replace the familiar acid and chlorate with compounds that must be read like Greek poetry, for example: Hexamethylenetetramine and sodiumbenzenesulphonate.

It is interesting to learn that the

Germans have successfully used one of the oldest tricks in the arsonist's bag, phosphorus dissolved in that foul smelling liquid carbon bisulphide. Phosphorus ignites spontaneously when exposed to air. The carbon bisulphide prevents combustion until it evaporates after the bomb bursts. This infernal machine spreads panic faster than fire, because it literally sprays flame. The volatile bisulphide catches alight and its vapor is explosive.

The Arson Arsenal

But chemists have not neglected the old for the new in any direction. All veterans of the first world war recall great fires started now and then by the eccentric action of ordinary shells and bombs. Studying these results, military experts have evolved incendiary missiles containing, along with regular demolition loads, such materials as celluloid, cordite and old fashioned black powder, for these are more highly effective under certain conditions than the super-hot blaze of magnesium.

It can be seen that the problem of setting fire to wooden residential districts is elementary compared to starting devastating fires in factories and mills built solidly of concrete

and steel and containing a low percentage of inflammable material. For the air attacker, therefore, the completeness of his arson arsenal is of critical importance. In the old static wars the artillery could pound its objective for days on end, systematically reducing it to rubble, but the bomber must hit and run back for another load. Hence the interest in fire. Flames need only be started. The unlimited oxygen supply in the air carries on from that point, and the job of extinguishing an oil refinery blaze, for example, is quite beyond a city strained by war. Likewise the great chemical plants, the basic cellulose and plastics industries, simply cannot be fireproofed. Within themselves they hold the means of their own destruction, by the action of chemical laws, and fire bombs will touch them off as surely as an H. E. shell will turn an ammunition dump into Vesuvius.

Indeed, the incendiary weapons have reached such a stage that a prominent American chemist has privately predicted to the writer: "Britain can defeat Germany if she can build enough bombers to carry enough fire bombs." It is this same expert's belief that incendiary warfare is just beginning. Doubtless it will be over before we learn the details of the terrible mass scale experiments now being made in the chemist's oldest field, Combustion.

There is a blue lining in this black pall of war's smoke. When Civiliza-

tion has shaken free of its tormentors, humanity will have realized a great dream, one that cannot come soon enough to affect the present struggle but is already on its way. It is the Fireproof World. Factories and habitations are now being designed to be immune to flame, and any structure that can withstand the new chemical war blazes will need no fire insurance in peace time.

German Idea

(Continued from Page 4)

of a great mechanized land force. And the lightning war requires also a negative pole to attract the lightning to the point where it will do its work. Lightning strikes where there is a receptive conductor ready for it. The fifth column, in every country that has fallen a victim to the German campaign, has been the conductor that has attracted the electric fluid and led it to the most inflammable material within reach. And in Great Britain the fifth column has been put out of business. There has been time to deal with it, there has been the understanding how to deal with it. No German parachute will ever land in England among friends of Germany.

This means that the "hell of a beating" to which "our friends the English," in Mr. Mooney's phrase, are being subjected is confined, and is

likely to be confined, to the effects of aerial bombing. And distressing as these effects may be, we must not lose sight of the fact that in the matter of human life and limb they do not greatly exceed the normal death and accident rate from automobile traffic in peace-time Great Britain. True, the psychological effect is at first more widespread; nobody knows more than a few seconds in advance when an automobile accident is going to happen, while thousands may know that a bomb is about to be dropped and that any one of them may be its victim. But, as we can tell from the letters of our friends in England in these anxious days, men and women do speedily learn to live with any new danger on the same terms as with old ones; when one has not been killed by the first two or three bombs one begins to assume that one will not be killed by the next one. The idea that the British people can be demoralized and thrown into a panic by anything short of a very large-scale invasion is fantastic. And whatever damage the Germans can effect by air in Great Britain the British seem able to duplicate quite fully in Germany.

And there is the rub of the whole matter. It is not "our friends the English" who are taking a hell of a beating. It is Mr. Mooney's friends the Germans who realize that they are going to take a hell of a beating and who plan for the United States to get them another Munich. They are not likely to succeed.

"England"

BY W. HASTINGS WEBLING

(YOU who've been to Epsom Downs and seen the Derby run, and entered with a carefree heart its festival of fun, or you who by the classic Thames have watched the yearly race between the rival Varsities and cheered their gallant grace,

Or neath the blue of summer skies perhaps you've watched a team of eager white-clad cricketers compete on village green, or possibly your thoughts return to some deep purpled moor, or climbing up some lofty cliff that overlooked the shore.

Or there's a chance you've golfed a bit around historic links, or treasure recollections of some friendly British links, or even yet you recollect a coach and spank four, and hear the music of the horn, as in the days of yore.

Or do you sometimes seem to hear the sound of tinkling bell, of sheep that pasture peacefully mid valley, field and dell, or do you ever breathe the scent of some sweet garden fair and revel in the beauty of its vines and blossoms rare?

Or do you in the distance hear the bells from ancient tower, that used to call to worshippers, or mark the passing hour? Ah! if you do, we know full well you'll sense just what it means, should ever vile invader start to spoil these cherished scenes, or with his breath e'er poison the perfume of the rose, that symbolizes England, no matter where it grows.

But no! it will not happen while the British lion stands, with all her cubs united to halt the brutal bands: not only just to halt them, but soon, let's pray to see the gangster hordes all scattered, that England still shall be!

longer than the 2500 degree heat of the thermitic volcano. A modern bombing plane carries two thousand magnesium fire bombs, scattering them in such profusion, as in Norway and the Low Countries, that fire fighting apparatus is paralyzed.

Will Burn Under Sand

Perhaps the most frightening feature of these weapons is the fact that they cannot be smothered or put out with water. A magnesium bomb will continue to burn under a pile of sand or cloth and will eat through the thickest wooden floor. The only defense is to wait until the bomb has burned out and then attempt to stifle the resulting blaze.

But when the target is a steel-roofed factory, oil tank or aircraft hangar, the magnesium bomb alone is not effective. It must be given a steel jacket for penetrating power. Even if it plunges directly into an oil tank it may serve only to char the oil. Hence the development of many types of combination explosive and incendiary missiles, by which the target is broken open so that the inflammable contents are exposed to air and the flames are spread over



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THE HITLER WAR

Combined Assault on Britain

BY WILLSON WOODSIDE

ALONG the Channel, in Africa and in the East, the grand assault upon Britain seems to have begun. The struggle for the mastery of the Channel and the air over it has been jacked up a stiff notch since it was discussed here two weeks ago. Yet the main observation made then has been well borne out: the bigger the German attacks the heavier their loss ratio. Thus while our fighters and A.A. gunners commonly bagged five to ten out of an attacking formation of 80—for long a popular size with the enemy, made up of 30 dive bombers and 50 fighters—they shot down 61 out of an estimated 300 planes which attacked a balloon-protected convoy a week ago Thursday, and 40 out of 200 in the fierce assault on Portland naval base last Sunday.

That is, their loss ratio was jumped from around ten percent of the planes participating to twenty or over. Another important ratio, that of the planes lost by either side, has remained about constant at between three and four to one in our favor. But a loss ratio which is probably much more important but is much less noticed is that of flying personnel lost on both sides, and this is even more startlingly in our favor, often ten to one. We lost 16 fighter planes in the Thursday encounter mentioned above, but only 14 pilots, while the German loss, reckoning four men to a bomber and one to two in a fighter, and all killed or taken prisoner, would come to no less than 150. In last Sunday's fighting, with the score 26 of our planes to 65 of theirs, and several of our pilots rescued, the score would be something like 22 to 160 or more. Last Monday we lost 12 pilots in 13 machines, the Germans again 150-odd air personnel in 61 machines.

The best reason for believing that this is the real thing at last is that the Germans would never waste

planes, airmen and gasoline at such a rate except for a definite purpose. For two months since the fall of France they have experimented with smaller attacks on Britain, varied with occasional big ones to keep us guessing, trying out different formations of fighters and bombers, different tactics, objectives and weight of attack. We may be sure that they have tabulated and analyzed the results with typical Teutonic thoroughness. Have these results encouraged the invasion idea? Or have the raids another purpose than preparing the way for troop landings?

Is Africa Real Aim?

IT HAS been suggested that this aerial slugging match over the Channel is only a German manoeuvre to pin down Britain's defence forces at home while the real Axis effort is prepared in Africa. Here the aim would be to smash right through the centre of the British imperial position to the Mesopotamian oil fields and the Indian Ocean, cutting one life-line of empire, while at the same time taking up a position in French West Africa from which to sever the alternative route around the Cape of Good Hope. Mussolini's offensive through British Somaliland towards the Gulf of Aden and preparations for a drive from Libya against Alexandria and Suez, taken together with the apparition of Germans at Dakar, French naval and air base at the westernmost tip of Africa, may be correctly interpreted thus. Yet there has been no word of strong German forces taking part in the Italian drives, and it is hard to believe that Hitler would depend on Italian military effort to settle the war, or on a move in Africa to produce the early and de-

cisive victory over Britain that he needs.

For it should be realized that he is no longer quite free to choose where he will fight. He has to keep slugging at Britain because Britain keeps slugging at him, and because he doesn't allow the R.A.F. freedom to pound away all winter at German armament works, military bases and civilian morale, and at the same time steadily increase in strength. Nor can he fail to realize that the British life-line which he has to cut is not that connecting her with the colonial produce of Africa and Asia, or even the support of South Africa, India, Australia and New Zealand, splendid as this is, but that connecting her with the vast technological resources of North America. If this has developed into a struggle of continents, as the Nazi geo-politicians say, then it is primarily a struggle between Hitlerian Europe and democratic North America, with its bridgehead in the British Isles; and not a struggle between Europe and Africa.

There is, however, another and plausible explanation of the menaces

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MAY RICHSTONE.

developing simultaneously on the Channel, at Gibraltar, Dakar, Suez, the Gulf of Aden and in the Far East. Hitler, I believe, would rather ease himself gradually into control of the British Empire than smash it up into pieces which he could not collect. He had two hopes of doing this, one in working through a subservient British Government, and the other by a swift seizure of the heart and centre at London without damaging it too much. The former has been disappointed by the rejection of his final "Be Reasonable" plea, the latter by the escape of the B.E.F. from the annihilation planned for it in Flanders, the display of British defensive air strength and the reaffirmation of British seapower at Dunkirk, and the use which Britain has made of the respite since. What is it that cheats him of the fruits of his great conquests in Europe? (A thoughtful Briton has answered an American query as to Hitler's present position with the epigram: "Splendid, but hopeless.") It is British seapower, which provides the arteries which feed the island citadel and the tentacles which strangle Germany. If he can't slip off these tentacles and gather up the arteries intact, then he must slash them to pieces. Might not the menace which we are watching develop from Portsmouth to Hong Kong be a combined root-and-branch assault by the Axis partners on British sea-power, as the most promising way of bringing about the surrender of the Whitehall Government?

The Germans have shown in the case of France and her empire that they do not care to do all the work and have others share in the loot for nothing. Mussolini had not done enough up to June 22 to be invited to sit in at Compiègne, or to gain strong German support in his own dealings with the French. He did not get Tunisia, nor did General Franco get French Morocco. And there have been indications that Japan's obvious intentions of gathering in the rich Eastern empires conquered by German arms in Europe have been anything but appreciated in Berlin. There are indications that Japan has been told that she should turn instead and exert herself against the common enemy, Britain; and it looks as though Mussolini and Franco have been told that if they want anything they had better "go and take it." Mussolini taking on the British in Egypt and Franco driving them out of Gibraltar. Probably Spain would also be assigned the task of



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neutralizing Portugal, pulling her away from her ancient but none too firm alliance with Britain, and preparing the way for Axis use of her strategically placed Azores and Cape Verde Islands.

All these menaces appear to be developing together, and taken together they appear very formidable. But do they promise quick enough results? Britain has shown that she is ready to accept losses in the Far East. If the Italians take British Somaliland they will still be no nearer Aden than they have been for a long time. There are still 300 miles of desert and strong British land, air and naval forces between the Italians and Alexandria. In spite of an average of three air raids a day Malta has suffered little military damage and is still being used by our light striking forces, while our convoys still pass through the Mediterranean. Gibraltar admittedly could swiftly be made useless as an anchorage, but might not be captured for months. Similarly, the Germans can apparently penetrate French Africa at will, but it would take them months to build up offensive bases there, with air transport their only medium.

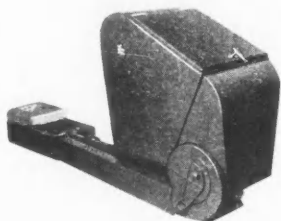
Does this method of beating Britain by breaking her sea-power promise quick enough results for Hitler? Can he wait until next year to deliver the decisive blow? Or is he in a hurry and must he gamble everything on an invasion now? If it is to be the former, his air raids will soon taper off again; if the latter, they will steadily increase in pitch until, on the chosen day, he throws in everything he has got. There won't be any mistaking that when it comes,



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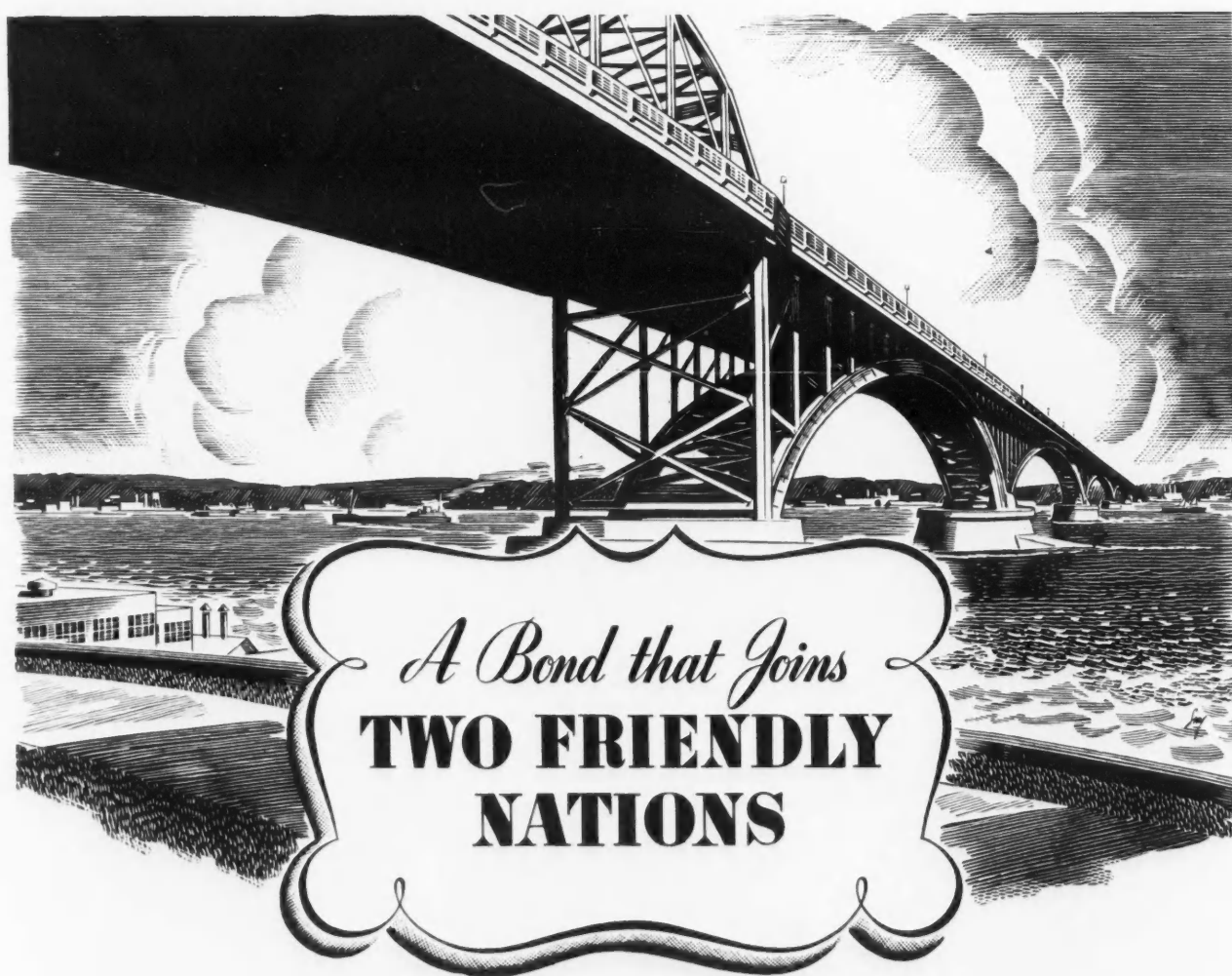
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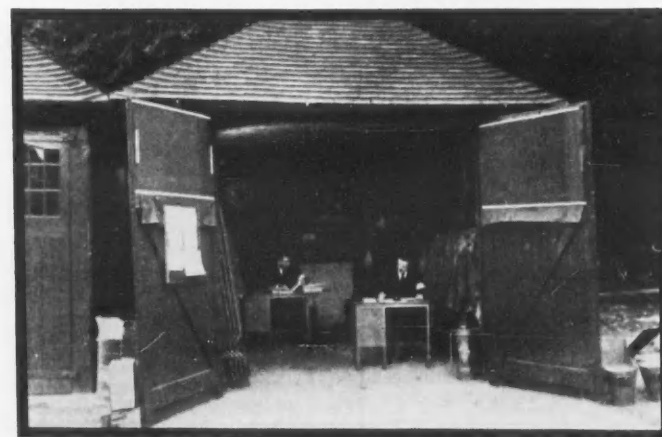


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MANY FAMOUS BUSINESS HOUSES with headquarters in London, Eng., have set up temporary offices in the country for the duration of the War. This picture shows the new "head office" of the oil firm of C. C. Wakefield, somewhere in Buckinghamshire. The employees are comfortably billeted in nearby homes.

Safety for
the Investor

SATURDAY NIGHT, TORONTO, CANADA, AUGUST 17, 1940

P. M. Richards,
Financial Editor

Nazi Germany Uses Sleight of Hand in War Financing

BY WILLIAM BOWER

A NEWSPAPER correspondent whose despatches are widely read on this continent was in Lyons the other day. He reported that he found there among people of all classes a disposition to revise their opinion of the Nazi regime in Germany. "There is a tendency even toward admiration, especially for the work of economic construction which has been done under Hitlerian rule." When the Germans occupied Lyons (they left again after three weeks) they imposed on the city a levy of a billion francs, or roughly twenty-three million dollars, to be paid in leather, silk, canned fish, and other goods. It was not an outright confiscation, however, because they gave bonds for the goods.

Different people have, of course, different dispositions. And if after such an experience there are still people in Lyons who admire the Nazi economic methods it is worthwhile once more to examine these methods soberly. It is only fair to state at the outset that, because of the knowledge which it is possible to acquire, we cannot muster any feelings which come anywhere near admiration. On the other hand we do not adhere blindly to the old Roman maxim: *nil admirari*. It is quite possible to discover common sense in certain Nazi economic measures. But since when is common sense a matter for admiration? If one looks back over almost eight years of economic muddle, graft, oppression, and hypocrisy, one is certainly entitled to a feeling of surprise if, here and there, one detects something that makes sense. But admiration?

One more preliminary remark is necessary before we review the Nazi war finance. If, in 1933, when the Nazis seized power, they had declared (not necessarily publicly): "England and France are our enemies. We want to crush them. Our economic experts say the preparation will take us so and so many years. Every ounce of effort has now to be spent on the plan they have devised"—then we would say: admire if you can. But their countless political vacillations are well known. The number of vacillations in their economic and financial policies has been no smaller.

Lucky Circumstance

There was one lucky circumstance, however, which is no merit of the Nazis. The two lines of vacillations were entirely unconnected. In most other countries this would have meant disaster. It is the age-old question of the co-ordination of diplomacy and strategy. If political leaders do not know who may be their country's enemies one day, the military may well be unable to organize the type of forces which are required. This danger was not present in Germany. The armies which the Nazis established could be used against any enemy.

But is this the whole story? It is not. Whatever may be the next move of the Nazis now, one thing may be taken for granted: if they had foreseen the present state of affairs they would probably not have started the war with their insignificant navy. This will be their downfall; strategically, more than via the blockade. With this we are back to the economic sphere. And in view of what we said just now with regard to the start of the war, we want to emphasize our opinion that the German precipitation of the war was conditioned, not politically, but economically. Their economy had reached such an impasse a year ago that measures were necessary which even the Nazis did not dare to take in peace-time, but which they knew would be swallowed by the people in war-time.

If ever a nation had every reason to be scared of inflation it is Germany. The resignation of Schacht in January, 1939, was a signal of greatest danger as far as the man in the street was concerned. The fear increased, of course, enormously with the outbreak of war. We recall the speech of Funk early this year, when he talked of people hoarding bath-tubs because of their fear that the value of their money would shrink to nothing in their savings accounts.

Reduce to Increase

Upon the outbreak of war the Nazis were naturally faced with the same supreme economic necessity as any other nation which goes to war. They had to reduce consumption in order to increase the production of war materials. This was somewhat easier in Germany than elsewhere, for two reasons: first, they had already operated an elaborate apparatus of control of labor and materials for several years. It was only necessary to extend this apparatus and to tighten the existing control; second, consumption had already been low for several years in pursuance of the

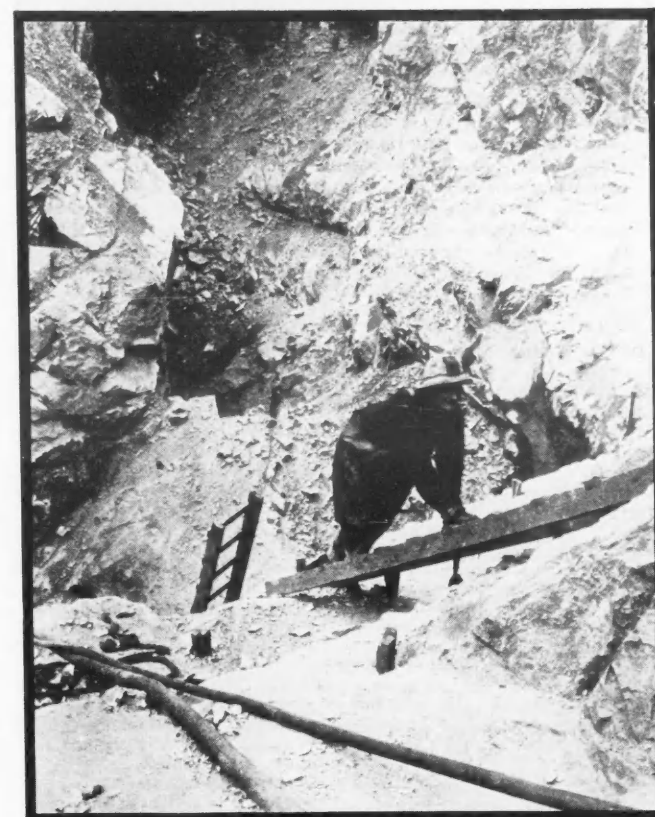
motto: Guns Before Butter. However, low as the standard of living was compared with that in other countries, total consumption was naturally greater than absolutely necessary. The margin above the line of the barest essentials had to be eliminated.

There are several ways of doing this. One can let prices rise. This the Nazis did not like. One can, then, rely on voluntary sacrifice. People could curtail their consumption, and could subscribe the money they would otherwise have spent, to war loans. This idea was also rejected by the Nazis, perhaps because they did not trust the patriotic fervor of the people. But there was a more cogent reason, too. They declared they would not finance the war by loans, but only by revenue and short-term borrowing. Whether they consider this as a virtue is not clear, but does not matter greatly. They certainly have a definite idea behind it, but even if they had none, they could not have helped employing this method. For one, the institutional investors, that is banks, insurance companies, and so on, were bled white before the war started. And, then, a great part of whatever liquid assets the banks had left was in the beginning needed for another purpose, as we shall see presently.

There remains a third way of decreasing consumption and increasing war production: to raise taxes. This was done for incomes over \$750 a year. Income taxes went up by 50 per cent. However, total taxation is not to exceed 65 per cent of individual incomes. This was a severe burden on medium-sized incomes, whereas the limitation to 65 per cent meant that high incomes were hardly affected at all.

Wage Cuts

Most interesting is the way in which the Nazis dealt with incomes below \$750, that is with the greater part of wages and salaries. Taxes were not increased here, but wage cuts were decreed which may go up to 10 per cent of the wages earned. At the same time it was said that the government would see to it that the prices of consumption goods would fall. No one could take this seriously, of course. For if it is the aim of wage cuts to reduce consumption, there would be no sense in lowering the prices of consumption goods and thus cancelling the effect



A MINER comes out of a "glory hole" in an open pit mining operation. Though this is a most hazardous occupation, few accidents occur, for the men are selected for the work. For data on Canada's accident toll, read "Let's Cut Our Outlay in Death and Dollars", by C. M. Campbell, on page 9, this issue.

of the wage cuts on purchasing power.

However, such a contradiction is definitely included in another part of the whole complex. Medium-sized incomes, as we have seen, have to pay considerably higher taxes. Yet, as far as these incomes are earned by entrepreneurs, part of the higher taxes is restored to them in the shape of the lower wages they have to pay their workers. This shows two things: first, that those responsible for Nazi financial policy have no clear conception of what they are doing; second, that they took even unpopular measures in the endeavor to propitiate private business at the expense of the workers. Of course,

we know that the falling from one extreme into the other has been an old trick not only of internal Nazi policy since they have been in power, but also of their propaganda before they came into power. Everything depends simply on whoever happens to be in the favor of the "Leader": moderates or extremists.

At that moment it was the moderates. A certain press—as far as it could utter a few words that were not dished out by Goebbels—saw a new dawn, and they began even talking that the time was there to rescind certain restrictions, especially that on the payment of dividends. Thyssen was still flourishing then, and the "Leader" makers demanded

their due: war profits. A few weeks later it was all over. When Poland was crushed the Nazis decreed that the industrial reconstruction of that country would be undertaken by the Reich in its own right. No individual entrepreneur would reap profits from it. The extremists had once more found their stride. The dawn had turned out to be chilly, and Thyssen started packing.

Watering Down

The taxation measures as a whole contain, then, a watering down of the best possible result that could be achieved with regard to curtailing purchasing power in the hands of consumers. This inefficiency was enhanced by another measure. Before we discuss it we must be quite clear on one point. There is not the slightest doubt permissible, a doubt which would amount to wishful thinking, that the Nazis are in absolute control of the relation between production and consumption. They definitely are. But although they control to perfection the volume of consumption goods, they do not bother very much about the volume of purchasing power, or, more probably, they do not know what to do about it. This, indeed, is unique. But it implies in no way their staying power. We must not delude ourselves there.

Now, the throttling of the production of consumption goods naturally created unemployment. It is quite true that this was not so dangerous as in other countries, because there was no old unemployment worth speaking of in Germany when war broke out. However, financial difficulties ensued, because many of the firms concerned could not meet their obligations. This added to the confusion which arose out of the restriction on withdrawals from bank deposits. Although no moratorium was declared, withdrawals were for a long time limited to 10 per cent of the deposits. At the same time, and this is the point to which we alluded above—the banks were forced to grant short-term credits to those consumption goods manufacturers who had to restrict their production, in order to enable them to meet their obligations.

The position, then, was this: these manufacturers dropped out of production. The money they owed to suppliers and others was already in circulation as purchasing power via the goods they had manufactured previously and delivered to the wholesale and retail trade. But it was still outstanding looked at from the viewpoint of private debts. Before these debts were settled, the same amount was once more put into circulation in the shape of those short-term credits. Normally these credits (of course they would never have been granted normally) would have liquidated themselves automatically when the debts were eventually paid. In war, of course, there is no such liquidation. Certainly the producers, not being active any longer and not needing the money for their business, paid it into their bank accounts. But there it did not contract deposits by being repaid to the Central Bank. It was immediately converted into holdings of short-term government paper.

Hair Splitting

Certainly these credits were at no time directly translated into bank-note circulation, and thus far the Nazis were right if they claimed that they had not encouraged inflation. But this is hair splitting. The credits must have had an enormous inflationary effect, in fact they were outright inflation. This expansion of the credit basis had, of course, the desired effect. At least, distant observers would think that it had. But we would rather believe the Nazis were quite sincere in their absurd declaration that they took the measure to avoid deflation!

We believe to see here the sinister hand of Wagemann who once was a reputable economist, but went completely crazy in 1931. He was consequently a highly valued acquisition when the Nazis got into power, and he put himself wholeheartedly at their disposal. By the way, Wagemann was, like Hitler himself, like Hess, Rosenberg, Darré, and many other leading Nazis, not born in Germany. He hails from Argentina. Therefore his super-nationalistic zeal is, like that of the others, a matter for psychologists. Anyway, he is one of the foremost Nazi economic advisers. In 1931 the withdrawals of foreign credits from Germany swelled avalanche-like, and the banking system crashed. Wagemann, who held important government offices, then demanded that the credit basis, which naturally shrank catastrophically through those withdrawals, should be broadened by the creation of a separate inland currency which was entirely independent of, and additional to, the Mark. Thus he hoped to stop

deflation. In reality he made one of the most naked suggestions of inflation in the history of currencies. It is very similar to the policy pursued by the Nazis through those credits.

However, for some time after the inauguration of that measure, the statements of the Reichsbank showed a pleasant picture, indeed. The note circulation decreased slightly, but this is, of course, not remarkable considering the restriction on withdrawals of deposits. More significant was the reduction of bills and cheques. A considerable amount of undesirable paper was cleared out of the Bank, and no trace of it was left. It must have been palmed off onto other institutions.

Over the year, the assets of the other banks increased substantially, as far as can be gathered from their annual reports. But the addition of Treasury bills to their portfolios, although nearly double the size of the increase in deposits, was relatively small if compared with the short-term indebtedness of the Reich. However, we must not be too narrow-minded about short-term government paper in Nazi Germany, and look only at Treasury bills.

Immediately upon the outbreak of war, the fighting forces were empowered to pay their suppliers with special bills; let us call them "army bills." The lowest amount for which these army bills may be issued is fairly high, and thus they are hoped not to be inflationary. Furthermore, they are not rediscountable with the Central Bank. As an administrative measure they are certainly a happy invention. They counteract the harmful effects of the over-centralized Nazi Bureaucracy. Financially, however, they are dangerous in spite of the safeguards we mentioned. They block the banks with an illiquid asset, and, considering their quantity, make them unfit to cope with any emergency. Moreover, we are sure that nobody in Germany knows how many of them are circulating.

When in April, 1938, Schacht refused to discount any more special armament bills, such army bills, authorized then by nobody, appeared on the scene and multiplied with amazing rapidity. Schacht was still strong enough then to declare that he would not take them, and officers who issued them were threatened with arrest. The real danger of these bills was then properly recognized.

Fear of Inflation

Until quite recently there have been manifestations of the fear of inflation. For instance, when measures were taken (immediately before Flanders) to speed up munitions production, and when it was said that many more laborers would be trained as skilled workers, alarm was voiced about the effect on purchasing power, because skilled workers would receive higher wages.

We have seen that this is not a burning problem at all. Strict control of materials and well-organized rationing would anywhere go a long way to solve the difficulty. But anywhere else the danger which comes from a neglect of the development of the purchasing power could not be treated so nonchalantly as it is treated by the Nazis. Prices have hardly risen in Germany since the beginning of the war. What happened then to the excessive purchasing power? It has been, and is being, surrendered voluntarily to such an extent that there is no danger from this sphere, at least for the time being. After their orgies of hoarding early in the war the Germans have allowed themselves to be persuaded that there will be no inflation, and consequently they seem to regard the war as an opportunity to save for the future. Savings deposits are steadily rising, and so are bank deposits, out of profits.

The money market is extremely liquid, and nobody notices that the whole affair is a gigantic bubble. But also this bubble is only a relative thing. The Nazis have, of course, another special idea behind their financing the war on short term. They think if they win they will replace the bank holdings of short-term government paper by gold they will exact from the vanquished, and all will be lovely in the garden. But, naturally, this brilliant idea does not explain the fact that there have been no signs of inflation so far. To be sure, their controls would have prevented it in any case from breaking out openly. But there might have been some kind of equivalent, some kind of trouble, for instance hoarding of banknotes, attempted strikes, soaring prices of the few uncontrolled commodities, or, to put it mildly, serious entreaties from level-headed industrialists and financiers. However, nothing happened, or at least, nothing became noticeable. And for the sake of the admirers we are sorry we cannot ascribe the success to date of the Nazi financial methods to a clever policy. It is nothing but sheer luck.

THE BUSINESS FRONT

It's Not Only the War

BY P. M. RICHARDS

BOTH in Canada and the United States industrial activity rises while the stock market continues in the doldrums. The unusual combination of high industrial earning power and low prices for stocks—with, in the background, a sharpening trend toward inflation—is not sufficient to tempt investors, who prefer to sit on the sidelines and await clarification of the war outlook.

While this is scarcely to be wondered at, in view of the tremendous uncertainties caused by the course of the war, it may be well to recognize that the lack of investor confidence is by no means due only to the war. This would be plainly seen in the event of a decidedly favorable war development, such as the crushing by Britain of an attempt at German invasion, which undoubtedly would cause stock prices to jump, but the record of the stock market in recent years indicates that even in that case the extent and duration of the movement would probably disappoint the optimists.

Behind the War

The truth undoubtedly is—and we may as well face the fact—that stock market sluggishness is due to more than fear of the possibility of a Hitler victory in the Battle of Britain, or concern over the possibility of an arranged peace that would call a sharp halt to war orders and other government spending on war account; it persists because investors know that behind the war there is a very wide and general feeling of insecurity regarding the future of our social system based on private enterprise. Thus the condition of the market reflects a public state of mind as well as business uncertainties.

The Dominion government, as we all know, is already giving thought to probable post-war conditions in its handling of wartime industrial and financial requirements. It is trying to control production, consumption and employment so that, while there shall be no check to the putting forth of a maximum war effort now, the social and economic derangement to result from the eventual ending of hostilities may be as small as possible. Yet little attention is given to the existence of a public state of mind that strikes at the very root of our democratic system.

The man in the street, made thoroughly aware of the shortcomings of democracy by the long years of business depression followed by the unchecked aggressions of nations which have adopted authoritarianism, is disposed to believe that salvation lies

only in a wide and permanent extension of the powers of government, accompanied by limitation of individual rights, particularly those relating to business. He does not worry about loss of liberty, because he does not know what it means. He should be made to understand, by, preferably, a government-sponsored campaign of information regarding Hitler's plans for world dominion as revealed in Hitler's own writings and utterances, and showing the plight of the masses of the peoples already enslaved.

Enormously impressed by the achievements of totalitarianism in Germany, the average man on this side of the ocean fails to realize that a political system good in wartime isn't necessarily good in time of peace. He does not understand that Hitler's system has yet to meet the test of peace. Hitler built a machine for war, a machine operating at abnormal pressure and designed to achieve a maximum of power by a certain date. It is indeed a wonderful machine for its purpose, but there is not the least evidence that it can be adapted to peace-time conditions, or that it can work at all when wartime incentives, which made the people willing to accept any sacrifice, are removed.

Capitalism Doomed?

The popular belief over here seems to be that capitalism—private capitalism, that is—is doomed anyway, and that the individual "capitalist" need no longer be considered. True, the private capitalist in Germany has had little consideration—favorable consideration—from the Hitler government, yet the country's economic system has continued to function. But would it function without the stimulus of war? Could state capitalism successfully replace private capitalism? It has never done so yet, anywhere.

It is important that the citizen of democracy, in considering state capitalism as against private capitalism and totalitarianism as against democracy, should remember that society's requirements in time of peace are entirely different from those of war-time. In peace-time we must support the government, instead of having it support us. And that requires a pulsing, revitalized economic system, with the brakes removed from industry and factory wheels humming briskly, not energized by government spending but by private capital and private enterprise. The truth is that progress, particularly on this continent, is linked with private enterprise, not government control, and the great need is that we recognize this fact.



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CONCERNING INSURANCE

What Dismemberment Means in Accident Policy

BY GEORGE GILBERT

In circulars issued by insurance companies describing the accident benefits of their disability policies, it is customary to find statements in tabular form of the amounts which will be paid in the case of death, or loss of both hands, or loss of both feet, or loss of both eyes, or loss of one hand and one foot, or loss of either hand, or loss of either eye, and so on. But naturally these circulars do not contain definitions of what constitutes a dismemberment loss under the terms of the policy.

To ascertain just what conditions must be complied with in order to be able to collect a dismemberment benefit, it is advisable to read carefully the policy contract itself. There it will generally be found that loss of hands and feet means complete severance at or above the wrist or above the ankle joint, respectively, and that the loss of an eye or eyes means the total and irrecoverable loss of the entire sight thereof. It will also be usually found that only one of the amounts named will be paid for injuries resulting from one accident, and will be in lieu of all other indemnity.

WHILE a worker was employed by the Southern Kraft Corporation in one of its mills, his right hand was accidentally caught in running machinery and severely injured. The corporation carried group life insurance and group accidental death and dismemberment insurance for the benefit of its employees.

Under the group dismemberment cover it was provided that an employee should be paid a certain lump sum for "loss of one hand by severance at or above the wrist joint; or loss of one foot by severance at or above the ankle joint; or total and irrevocable loss of the sight of one eye." The worker brought suit against the insurance company to recover the amount specified for "loss of one hand by severance at or above the wrist joint."

It was alleged on his behalf that all the bones in his hand were "fractured, broken and crushed," and his hand "virtually torn in pieces"; that the third and little fingers were "torn completely off," and that the first and second fingers were "left hanging by a small amount of skin attached to the palm." The thumb and second fingers were sewed back on the hand, and, it was alleged, his hand was left in such condition that he had no control over or use thereof.

There was also presented a photograph of the worker's right hand which showed the entire metacarpus, or hand proper, and the entire thumb and first and second fingers attached in place. The third and little fingers were shown severed from the hand. X-rays showed that the bones of the hand proper were fractured and dislocated, and there was also evidence to the effect that the hand was useless.

It was contended by the insurance company that the claimant had presented no cause of action, and its contention was sustained by the court, and the action was dismissed. On appeal, the judgment of the trial court was sustained by the Court of Appeals, and the claimant then took the case to the Supreme Court of Louisiana.

No Ambiguity

In the course of its judgment the Supreme Court pointed out that an insurance policy is a contract between the parties, and, like all other contracts, it is the law between them. If the language of an insurance policy is ambiguous, and if therefore there is doubt as to its meaning, then it should be construed in favor of the insured and against the insurer, said the court; but if there is no ambiguity, if the language used is clear and explicit and leads to no confusion, then the policy contract must be construed to mean what it says.

It was held that the language of the policy in question clearly and expressly limited the liability of the insurance company to loss of a member "by severance," and, in the case of a hand, "at or above the wrist joint." Where the policy provides indemnity for "loss of a hand" or the "loss of a foot," or the "loss of an arm," and provides in the policy a definition or a specific statement as to what shall constitute a loss of such member, effect must be given to the qualifying definition or explanation. The claimant, it was held, failed to show a loss by "severance," and therefore the judgment dismissing the suit was properly rendered.

In another case, suit was brought by an employee of a railroad company for reformation of an accident policy and for recovery of a claim under the policy as reformed. He had bought the policy from an authorized agent of the company issuing the policy. The

agent had with him a circular issued by the insurance company in which it was stated: "The 'New Pilot' and 'New Safety' pay in the event of accident" scheduled losses including "for the loss of thumb and index finger, one-half the principal sum."

What Was in Circular

On the circular the agent wrote "\$5,000" as the amount which was double the principal sum: "\$2,500" as the full principal sum, and "\$1,250" as the amount for the loss of thumb and index finger—one-half the principal sum. He also wrote that the premium was \$40 per year, payable in ten monthly payments of \$4 each. He also wrote "Accepted offer," dating it, signing his name, and giving the circular to the insured.

On the same date the insured signed a written application in the form of questions and answers, which did not mention any kind of specific insurance applied for. He also executed a paymaster's order to the paymaster of his employer, directing him to pay the insurance company out of his salary or wages as they became due \$4 per month for ten months. In about ten days he received a "New Pilot" accident policy in which the principal sum was \$2,500.

In Part 1, paragraph B, of the policy was set out in bold black face type a schedule of the losses arising from accident. Included in the schedule was "for loss of thumb and index finger of either hand . . . one-half the principal sum." Following this schedule, but printed in much smaller type, was a paragraph which provided that loss as above used with reference to thumb and index, meant complete severance at or above the metacarpal-phalangeal joints.

During the term of the policy, while the insured was oiling a moving train, his foot caught on a wire and he fell in such a manner that part of his left hand was on the rail and his thumb and index finger were mashed by the wheels of the car. He was taken to a hospital where he remained for a month. While in the hospital the thumb was amputated back of the first joint and the finger amputated about half way between the second and third joints. He was unable to return to work until about two and a half months after the accident.

Denies Liability

At the trial, the insurance company contended that there was no liability under Part 1, paragraph B, of the policy, because there had been no complete severance of the index finger and thumb at or above the metacarpal-phalangeal joints. The agent of the insurance company testified that he explained to the insured that the term meant severance back of the metacarpal-phalangeal joints, but his testimony was contradicted by a number of the insured's witnesses.

Verdict and judgment were in favor of the insured, and the insurance company appealed. On appeal, the Supreme Court of Kansas held that the loss of a member of the body, as used in an accident policy, unless restricted or modified by other language, carries the common meaning of the term "loss," which is the loss of the beneficial use of the member.

As the contract was made both with the oral understanding and with the natural meaning of the term as stated in the circular used as the basis for negotiations, that term should have its ordinary meaning, and the trial court, it was held, was justified in treating the policy as though it did not contain the words of limitation upon the liability. The state law provides no policy of insurance against loss by accident shall be issued unless the exceptions of the policy be printed with the same prominence as the benefits to which they apply.

Where the insurance company in small type attempted to limit the benefits and placed in the policy a limitation or exception to its liability previously embodied therein, the law of the state is applicable, it was held, and the limiting definition in the policy must be disregarded. The question whether the insured lost the beneficial use of his thumb and index finger was a question of fact for the jury. The finding of the jury that the insured had sustained such loss was supported by the evidence, it was held, and the judgment of the trial court was affirmed.



JAMES CROSSLAND, C.L.U., who is the President of the 1940-1941 Quarter Million Club of The Mutual Life of Canada, an honor given to the Company's leading representative in Canada. Mr. Crossland, who is a member of the Toronto-King Street Agency, has an outstanding record for consistent production. He has been with The Mutual Life of Canada since February 1932, and during the past eight years has earned the Presidency of the Quarter Million Club twice, and the Vice Presidency six times.

Inquiries

Editor, Concerning Insurance:

I am interested in a building on which we carry \$209,000.00 fire insurance and have received quotations from different companies.

The two companies we are considering are: The Halifax Insurance Company, and the Federal Hardware and Implement Mutuals.

You will please note that with the latter organization there is a saving of \$158.60 per year, which is worth while providing other conditions etc., are about equal.

The matter of Canadian or foreign company is not a factor with us as we do the bulk of our business with Americans.

I quite understand that you do not advise or recommend one company ahead of another.

The main question in this connection is, is one company as good and as safe as the other for us to insure with? If in order will you please answer this.

—C. M. A., Sault Ste. Marie, Ont.

My understanding of the method of operation of the Federal Hardware and Implement Mutuals is that they charge standard or tariff rates for insurance and return at the end of the year by way of dividend or refund what is not required for losses, reserves and expenses. That is, what the net cost will be is not determined until after the end of the year and the dividend on each class of risks has been declared.

In the case of the purchase of insurance from a stock insurance company, what the net cost will be is known at the time the insurance is bought, and is not dependent upon the underwriting or financial operations of the company during the term of the policy.

Both the Halifax Insurance Company and the two companies composing the Federated Hardware Mutuals, the name by which the organization formerly called the Federal Hardware and Implement Mutuals is now known, are safe to do business with, and all claims against these companies are readily collectable. They have deposits with the Government at Ottawa for the exclusive protection of Canadian policyholders as follows: Halifax, \$453,000; Hardware Dealers Mutual Fire Insurance Company of Stevens Point, Wisconsin, \$240,000; Minnesota Implement Mutual Fire Insurance Company of Owatonna, Minnesota, \$240,960.

Staff Appointments

IT IS announced by Major Howell Smith, M.C., Eastern Manager of the Wawanesa Mutual Insurance Company, that two changes have been made in the staff at their Toronto office. John Hutchison, who has had several years of insurance experience as surveyor and underwriter with leading companies in Great Britain, and more recently as rating inspector with the Canadian Fire Underwriters' Association, succeeds the late R. D. Fudger as Chief Fire Underwriter. In the casualty department, Robert F. Watson, who has been with the Company for nine years becomes casualty underwriter, succeeding Fred Yealand who joins an adjusting partnership and will be located at Belleville.



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Wawanesa ranks 1st against all companies operating in Canada on Net Fire Premiums Written according to Dominion figures for 1939.

Head Office: Wawanesa, Man. Eastern Office: Toronto, Ont. Branches at Vancouver, Edmonton, Saskatoon, Winnipeg, Montreal and Menomonie. —2,000 Agents Across Canada—

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ABSOLUTE SECURITY
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A great name is something to live up to, of course. But it takes more than a name to create character. It takes breeding and training...and then a lifetime of being true to the things bred into you.

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*The name is fictitious, of course.

Trust your car to the Oil of CHARACTER!



Before you insure... consult

Confederation Life Association



A CANADIAN MINE campaigns for safety and more safety. Here, below a safety chart, are miners' helmets which have saved their wearers serious injury. Some mines have a better safety record than many surface industries.

Let's Cut Our Outlay in Death and Dollars

BY C. M. CAMPBELL

ACCIDENTS cost the people of Canada 6,000 lives annually while the monetary cost is, probably, not less than \$200,000,000 and may be more. The death rate is higher than that of tuberculosis while the dollar loss far exceeds that of our railway problem. Every year a population the size of Prince Rupert, Portage la Prairie, Port Colborne, or Springhill is wiped out of existence. That, however, is only part of the story for, because the fatality is generally that of a breadwinner, a still larger population is left dependent on savings, charity, or compensation. Nor is that all, for those injured as a result of accidents would permanently fill a city the size of Ottawa while, with their dependents, they would require an area and equipment of the order of Winnipeg or Vancouver.

Taxation is increasing by leaps and bounds; we are told we must work, and save, and economize as never before. Here is an opportunity to save lives, to reduce injuries greatly, and save large sums of money. This is where we can all do our bit. Here is a policy that has little dependence on any government for its success. Governments should see to it that there are proper safeguards, that there is regular inspection, and that violation of its regulations are prosecuted. The responsibility in the main, however, is up to each citizen—he must, literally, watch his step.

In 1937, a normal year, there were 6,242 violent deaths, excluding suicides. The causes are shown in the following table:

Accidental poisoning	189
Conflagrations	139
Burns	324
Suffocation	146
Drowning	942
Firearms	114
Falls, crushing and	3,646
landslide	109
Injuries by animals	46
Excessive cold	122
Excessive heat	465
Other causes	6,242

The outstanding feature of the above is the heavy death rate from falls and crushes. Eliminating fatalities of this sort due to auto, railway, and industrial accidents, there are still about 1,500 Canadians killed annually, and large numbers seriously injured, because of ordinary domestic falls. These are of infinite variety. We fall on the stairs or steps because they are wet or icy; we fall from insecure or defective ladders, scaffolds, and stagings; from makeshift benches, boxes, chairs, and tables; and we fall into unguarded excavations, pits, and openings of all sorts. We even slip or fall from the level because of smooth or slippery floors; we tumble over fixed objects and we tumble over loose objects. To fall down is, literally, so common as to make that statement a familiar figure of speech indicating failure.

Auto Accidents

Some steps have been taken to reduce the motor-vehicle accident rate, which is responsible for over 1,200 lives annually. The record shows, however, that the deaths per 10,000 registered motor-vehicles, which averaged 10.45 for the five-year period ended 1932, averaged 10.41 for the following five-year period. Not much improvement here. With the added speed of motor-vehicles it might, however, have been worse had not effort been made to check this accident rate. It has been shown,

however, that there are cities where extended periods have been passed without fatalities. Winnipeg has a record of 227 days without a fatality. In other words, it is quite possible to reduce greatly the accident rate; there is no reason why Winnipeg, or Winnipeg people, should be an exception.

Industrial Accidents

A similar situation exists in regard to industrial accidents. For the past five years fatalities in industry, averaging 1,100 per year, have increased slightly yet there are not lacking evidences to show that a greatly improved record is possible. Take the case of the mines. Some important mines have cut their fatality rate in three in the past decade; some important mines have, in fact, had no fatalities at all in the past decade. There has been a great reduction in coal mine explosions with their resulting long lists of fatalities. Ontario has reduced its fatality rate one-third in the last decade while lost-time injuries have also shown a reduction. International Nickel, which in 1935 lost 9.67 shifts per 1,000 shifts worked, gradually reduced this loss until in 1939 it stood at 3.59. For the last two years the Sullivan mine has averaged 3.42 shifts lost per 1,000 worked. Some of these excellent records have given rise to statements to the effect that the risk has been taken out of mining. This is nonsense. The workman underground labors under the disadvantages, among other things, of bad light, a bad roof, and the need for the handling of large quantities of dangerous explosives. Better cap lamps, hard hats, safer explosives, and other safety devices have demonstrated that these things bring results. It is quite true that some mines have a better record than some surface industries. This shows, not that mining is safer, but that continued care will reduce accidents in any industry. In some industries the compensation assessment rate has been cut in two. Taking industry as a whole, however, there has been no drop in the accident rate and there is room for much improvement.

The Cost

In regard to the cost of accidents certain definite information is available. Workmen's compensation boards exist in all provinces except Prince Edward Island and they pay out annually about \$20,000,000. Compensation is paid on a basis of two-thirds the average wage received and it usually does not start until after a week's disability. Generally, agriculture is outside the scope of compensation acts. Inasmuch as industrial fatalities average about one-sixth of all the fatalities it is a fair assumption to say that industrial injuries represent the same proportion of the total injuries. If, therefore, all Canada were on a compensation basis the cost would be six times that of the cost of industry, or \$120,000,000; and if full-time compensation were paid the total would rise to \$180,000,000. Even this does not take into account the waiting period before compensation starts, the loss caused by the disorganization that occurs when an accident happens, or the damage done to equipment more or less wrecked when an accident occurs. The National Safety Council of the United States is authority for the statement that in that country, "The calculable costs of accidents during 1939 totalled \$3,300,000."

Assuming a similar per capita charge for Canada our bill would amount to over \$250,000,000. Whatever the exact figure is it represents a major Canadian problem, the even partial solution of which will not only relieve human suffering but will appreciably ease the financial strain. Does anybody know any phase of Canada's activities where individual care, if applied, would pay better returns? It is time to overhaul and apply the brakes. We cannot afford this loss.

By the ordinary processes of evolution it will take ages and the loss of untold lives and treasure before the reckless and careless strain, responsible for the bulk of our accidents, is eliminated from the human race. There is, however, no reason why education cannot speed up this process. The departments of education, therefore, in all Canadian provinces have outlined lessons in accident prevention to be taught to the children. Thus in Quebec a lesson a week is devoted to such subjects as how, when, and where to cross the street, bicycle safety, falls, burns, cuts, poisons, fire prevention, thin ice, farm safety, summer sports, swimming, life saving, and other similar topics. Courses in first aid and hygiene are supplied. There is still room for much more work along these lines in Canadian schools with the object of building up a race that will instinctively stop, look, and listen.

This is a subject to which the universities might be expected to devote considerable attention. Inquiries, however, brought such replies as the following: "In reply to your letter I have to say that this University does not regularly give any course in accident prevention, first aid, or kindred subjects." In some universities if students wish to organize a group and take a course from the St. John's Ambulance Association they are given facilities to do so. The universities, however, are strangely indifferent to this phase of modern life. Their graduates, other than doctors, entering Canadian life as leaders or potential leaders, are quite out of touch with the entire situation. In mining engineering, for example, a profession connected with an industry where accident prevention is of outstanding importance, the young graduate is on a par with a laborer as far as the subject is concerned. In fact he is generally well behind the laborer for in up-to-date mining organizations, as has been shown above, accident prevention is

an essential phase of the operation and it is seen to that the employees are trained to believe in safety and, in as many cases as possible, are familiar with first aid procedure. It has been found that a man with a first aid training is safety conscious and is seldom hurt.

The daily press, the magazine press, and the radio have given much space and time to the object of convincing the citizen that much harm can be done in one thoughtless moment. However, the man who believes in taking a chance in matters where his safety is concerned, or who thinks that, if he is going to die a violent death, there is nothing he can do about it, still abounds in Canada. It is possible, however, other reasons being ineffective, that if he can be made to realize that every accident handicaps our war effort to just that extent he will think twice before he again places himself in a position where he may fall down on the job.

In short, the figures for all Canada show little reduction in the loss of life and money from accidents. Where, however, effort has been made it has often been brilliantly successful. Redoubled energy should be applied in all directions to the work of reducing the accident toll.



NEW SAFETY-LOCK CORDS

In this great new tire a completely new type of cord fabric called "Safety Lock" is used, which is stronger and cooler-running because it gives 35% greater heat protection. A new and advanced Gum-Dipping process locks all cords and plies into one unit of amazing strength.

NEW GEAR GRIP TREAD

Because of the stronger cord body, Firestone is able to use a wider, thicker, tougher tread with thousands of sharp-edged angles that make it a marvel for long, trouble-free mileage, non-skid protection and quick, safe stops.

NEW LEAK PROOF TUBES

As a companion to this completely new tube, Firestone offers a new leak-proof tube that eliminates air seepage and maintains a constant air pressure. This prevents underinflation and gives you up to 25% more tire mileage.

NO EXTRA COST!

Firestone

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CANADIAN car owners are quick to recognize a superior product. For never in Firestone's history has a tire been so quickly and widely acclaimed as the new Firestone Champion.

From the innermost fibre to the sensational new Gear Grip Tread, everything in this great tire is new and different. It sets up entirely new standards of safety and long mileage because it is the result of Firestone's quarter-century of experience in building tires for race track speeds.

Not only is the Firestone Champion an engineering triumph but it is super-value as well—for, with all the extra value, it does not cost one cent more than ordinary tires. Have your nearby Firestone Dealer put Champion Tires on your car now—see him today.

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Head Office
320 BAY ST. - TORONTO
Assets Exceed \$69,000,000

**RADIO IN CANADA**

RADIO broadcasting is carried on in Canada by both government and private stations, and is under the supervision of the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation. Technical control and the issue of licenses is vested in the Dominion Department of Transport. The number of radio receiving sets licensed in the fiscal year ended March 31, 1939, was 1,223,500, an increase of ten per cent over the previous fiscal period.

GRASS FOR LIVESTOCK

QUALITY production of grasses and legumes on Saskatchewan farms, especially in the northeastern part of the province, is evidenced in the work of production services, plant products division of the faculty of agriculture, University of Saskatchewan, Saskatoon. Much of the seed registered has been marketed in Saskatchewan, indicating many farmers have increased the numbers of their livestock.



BRIG. GEN. C. H. MACLAREN, C.M.G., D.S.O., who has been elected a director both of the Toronto General Trusts Corporation and of the Corporation's Advisory Board in Ottawa. General MacLaren is president of MacLaren Power and Paper Company, Buckingham, Que.

GOLD & DROSS

It is recommended that answers to inquiries in this department be read in conjunction with the Business and Market Forecast.

HUMBERSTONE SHOE

Editor, Gold & Dross:

I have been advised that the stock of Humberstone Shoe Company is a good speculation at the present time. What do you think of this?

—H. D. K., Vancouver, B.C.

I think it is. I'll go farther and say that it is a speculation on the company's ability to maintain the \$1-per-share dividend rate.

Humberstone's annual report for the year ended July 31, 1940—which will be issued sometime in September—will, I understand, disclose a moderate gain in net over the previous fiscal year and some betterment in working capital position. Net in the year ended July 31, 1939, was equal to 72 cents per share; net working capital was \$439,796. No large expenditures were necessary in the period just ended and the plant at Humberstone, Ontario, is in excellent condition. The improvement in general business conditions throughout Canada is being felt by the company and, with a healthy backlog of orders on hand, the outlook is encouraging.

Humberstone Shoe Company is engaged in the manufacture of children's shoes and sandals, and its plant has a capacity of 3,500 pairs of shoes, oxfords, straps and sandals per day. Dividends of \$1 per share were paid in 1939, against \$1.75 in 1938 and \$2 per share in each of the preceding 10 years.

BERENS RIVER

Editor, Gold & Dross:

Are shares of Berens River Mines listed on the stock exchange? I would also like to have any available information as to capitalization, location, earnings and ore reserves. Many thanks for this and past help.

—J. T. M., Winnipeg, Man.

No, shares of Berens River Mines are not listed, but the company has made application for listing on the Toronto Stock Exchange. The authorized capitalization is 2,000,000 \$1 par shares, all of which are issued. Control is in the hands of Newmont Mining Corporation, which holds \$600,000 of the company's 5 per cent. income notes, payable out of net earnings.

BUSINESS AND MARKET FORECAST

BY HARUSPEX

The cyclical or major direction of stock prices was last confirmed as downward. The short-term movement was confirmed as upward on June 12.

THE MARKET TREND

Aside from its usual problem, namely, what is to be the more immediate trend of earnings, the New York stock market is currently faced with three large questions, the outcome of each of which will have an important bearing on the future of prices.

First is the matter of what Hitler is going to do about England—attack and win, attack and be repulsed, or not attack at all. Next comes the method, as well as the rates, by which excess profits of American corporations will be taxed under the legislation expected to be passed this year applicable to 1940 earnings. Finally, there is the question of whether Mr. Roosevelt or Mr. Willkie will be next President of the United States.

OUTLOOK CLEARER SOON

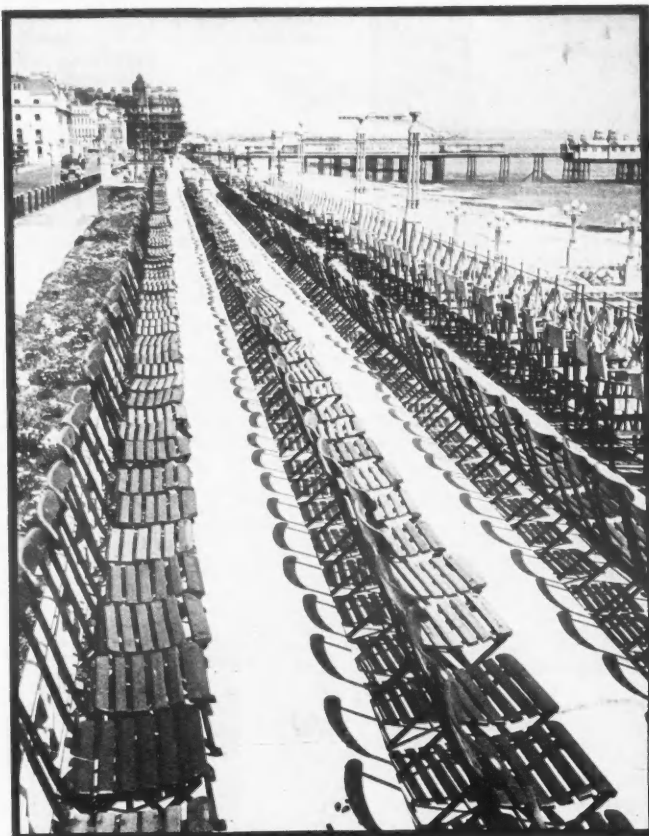
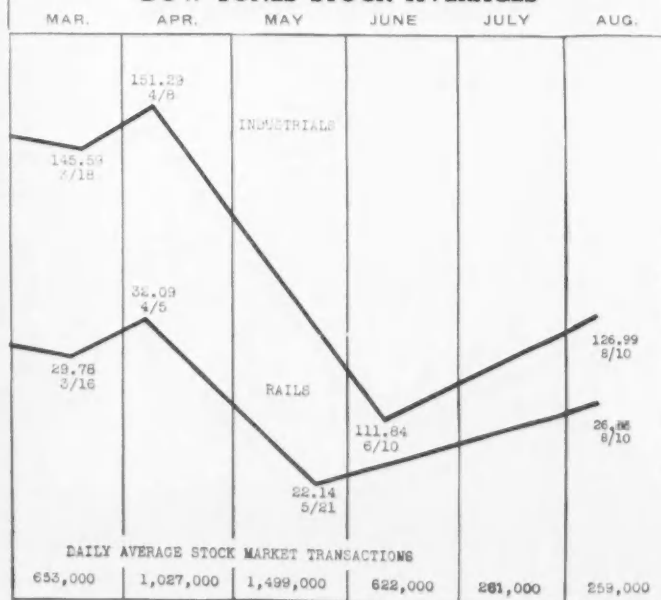
At the current writing there is no clear-cut indication on any of these subjects. Accordingly, the market itself, having effected a minimum technical rally of the panic decline of May, is drifting more or less aimlessly, awaiting some clue, particularly as concerns the foreign situation.

However—and this is the point which we wish to make clear—the four to six weeks ahead should witness the resolution of two of these contingencies, and possibly the third. By that time Hitler will have launched his offensive, or, because of unfavorable weather conditions thereafter, probably will have abandoned it. Tax legislation in the U.S.A. should be passed or be far enough along to judge its character and effect. Possibly this is less assured—the Gallup and Fortune polls will have reported some decisive trend in the coming November elections.

BUILDING CASH RESERVES

In view of the uncertainties, particularly as concerns the foreign situation, we would regard the current level, or any immediate extension of stock prices, as one where a cautionary policy should be adopted. We express this viewpoint in the light of the fact that the market has now attained minimum rally levels projected herein, following the May break, as normal to a corrective movement, and because of the further knowledge that markets, following the usual corrective rally from a panic break, customarily return to or below the panic low points.

Now, and increasingly so should further strength develop, would seem a favorable occasion, as alluded to last week, for the building up of cash reserves, or buying power—purely on the fire insurance principle—by those who failed to act on technical indications just prior to the panic break earlier this year. Cash reserves can be re-employed when and if price weakness develops over the weeks ahead or, in the absence of such weakness, when evidence is present that an immediate crisis over foreign developments is to be avoided.

DOW JONES STOCK AVERAGES

DESERTED CHAIRS, row on row of them, at a promenade on the South coast of England. Usually crowded with holiday-makers at this time of the year, the prom has been banned as a defence measure. No chair is reserved for Hitler.

The property, a gold-silver producer of approximately 1,567 acres, is located about 10 miles east of Favourable Lake, Patricia district, northwestern Ontario.

Profits for the six months' period ended June 30, 1940, the company's first complete half year of production, were estimated at \$281,599, after provision for taxes and interest on income notes, but before charges for depreciation and prepaid development. At that date net current assets exceeded \$504,000 as against \$304,834 at the end of 1939. During the first half of 1940 approximately \$73,000

was expended on construction and miscellaneous mine and mill equipment.

Ore reserves down to the 560-foot horizon are estimated as sufficient for four years' milling at the rate of 225 tons daily. Ore has been proven to exist to 650 feet at least and it was stated at the annual meeting that three new levels would be established at 650, 800 and 950 feet.

HUTCHISON LAKE

Editor, Gold & Dross:

I heard some months ago that Hutchison Lake Gold Mines had a deal underway with the Newmont Mining Corporation. I have some of the stock and would like to know if the negotiations were ever concluded and what the outlook is for my speculation.

—W. N. R., Parry Sound, Ont.

I understand that the Newmont Mining Corp., of New York, through Northern Empire Mines, recently reached an agreement by which operations will be resumed at Hutchison Lake Gold Mines. Authorization of shareholders, however, has still to be secured before the deal becomes effective. The mine is to be dewatered and under the proposed agreement the estimated tonnage of some 10,000 tons of high-grade ore will be trucked nine miles to the mill at Magnet Consolidated, which is controlled by Northern Empire. Some 4,000 to 5,000 tons is estimated on the surface dump and between 6,000 and 7,000 tons underground.

An attempt will be made to open further ore and after three months the Newmont interests will decide whether or not they desire to proceed with further development of the property. Should it go ahead with a development program the company will be reorganized. Considerable work was carried out last year by Howey Gold Mines and this outlined three possible oreshoots.

ABITIBI

Editor, Gold & Dross:

Please bring an old subscriber up to date on the Abitibi situation. I understand that this company is now definitely up for sale. Where do we go from there? Also, I understand that business for Abitibi is improving. Can you tell me to what extent?

—I. R. D., Toronto, Ont.

Abitibi is definitely up for sale. The properties and assets of the company were offered for sale on August 8 under the plan of the Bondholders' Protective Committee authorized by the Court. On October 16, 1940, it will be put up as a going concern before the Master of the Supreme Court of Ontario, subject to a reserve bid to be fixed by the Master. No less than \$100,000 shall be advanced at any bidding and no person can retract his bid. The purchaser must pay a sum equal to 10 per cent of the sale price within 24 hours and the balance, with interest at 5 per cent, before December 16, 1940. Any bondholder or bondholders are at liberty to bid at the sale. All subsidiaries will, of course, be included in the sale: Mead, Provincial Paper, Kamistiquia Power, etc. I understand that some of the property at the Espanola mill has been taken over by the Canadian government under the War Measures Act; the terms are being discussed with the Receiver and Manager. Neither the mill at Espanola nor the one at Sturgeon Falls has been operated for some years. The Espanola mill has not been operated since 1929 and is not in good physical condition. Some of

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the equipment in both mills has been removed and installed in other units. The company's operations are improving; newsprint mills are working at capacity and early estimates of unbleached sulphite pulp output have been upped some 15,000 tons per annum by actual operations. Earnings, too, are improving, so that bond interest is being earned by a handsome margin.

HUNT'S, LTD.

Editor, Gold & Dross:

Would like to have your opinion of the "A" stock of Hunt's, Ltd. Have been advised that it is a good buy, but am very sceptical as this company hasn't paid any dividends for a long

time, has it? Is there any possibility of any payments in the near future? Frankly, what do you think of the "A" stock?

—F. K. C., Halifax, N.S.

Frankly, I think the "A" stock of Hunt's, Ltd., has less than average attraction at the present time.

For the first 7 months of 1940, sales were between 2 and 3 per cent. ahead of the same period in 1939, but I understand that profits were lagging slightly behind those of a year ago, chiefly because of increased costs for materials and the lack of a similar rise in retail price for merchandise. Another modern type of store will be ready for occupancy in the near future, bringing the number to thirty.

(Continued on Next Page)

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405

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Get a bottle of Vitalis today. Start now to protect your hair against summer's blazing sun and soaking water with Vitalis and the "60-Second Workout".

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He's an expert on the care of scalp and hair. For your protection in the barber shop—genuine Vitalis comes only in sanitary, individual Seal tubes. Next time you go to the barber's insist on Vitalis Seal tubes.



1 50 Seconds to Rub—Circulation quickens—flow of necessary oil is increased—hair has a chance!



2 10 Seconds to Comb and Brush—Hair has a lustre—no objectionable "patent-leather" look.

VITALIS

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HELPS KEEP HAIR HEALTHY AND HANDSOME!

GOLD & DROSS

(Continued from Page 10)

teen and completing the programme of modernizing and eliminating unprofitable units for the year. However, while these improvements will be reflected in earnings in time, you must remember that competition in this particular field is tough and that any marked earnings improvement will, in all likelihood, be slow in coming.

Hunt's, Ltd., makes candy, ice cream, pastry, rolls and bread which it sells through its own candy and ice cream stores and tea rooms. A catering business is also operated. No dividends have been paid on the Class "A" stock since 1935, when 12½ cents per share was paid. And because the financial position leaves a good deal to be desired—current liabilities exceed current assets by \$454 — no payments are likely over the near term.

INCOME TAX

Editor, Gold & Dross:

I would like to have your opinion if one should keep a record of his speculations in stocks for income tax returns. The only record I keep is the dividends I receive from stocks paying interest and that's all I have ever kept, as I noticed once in a paper that neither profit or loss resulting from stock market operations is recognized by the income tax division. Has the law changed lately?

—E. F. K., New Glasgow, N.S.

No. But I think you would be well-advised to keep a record of your speculations just the same. For I hope that some day you will be able to show a large income from this source and when you do, the Income Tax Department will want to know how you made it. If you keep a record of the transactions, the demand would present no great problem for you, for it would simply be a matter of consulting that record. Such gains are not taxable and the losses which you might sustain are not recognized.

QUEBEC MANITOU

Editor, Gold & Dross:

What was the outcome of the examination earlier this year of the Quebec Manitou property by one of the United States base metal refining companies? Is there any likelihood of further development? As I still hold a large block of shares I am keenly interested in its prospects.

—B. H. L., Montreal, Que.

An official announcement early in July by Quebec Manitou Mines was to the effect that a postponement of six months had been allowed the St. Joseph Lead Company to decide whether it will furnish \$100,000 to carry out further development on the property in Bourlamaque township, and a similar six months' hoist was given to the agreement, whereby approximately another \$600,000 would be provided, if the results justified, to complete underground work and erect a mill.

Under the terms of the deal St. Joseph Lead was allowed to spend up to \$25,000 in preliminary work and had until July 1 to reach a decision as to whether it would proceed with further development. The work so far carried out consisted of diamond drilling to check on former results and probe extensions of the orebody. A crosscut was run on the second level to allow some deep drill holes. A bulk sample was sent out for metallurgical tests. When this work was completed it was reported the results would be studied before a decision was reached as to whether the option would be proceeded with or dropped.

STANDARD STEEL

Editor, Gold & Dross:

I am holding some of the "A" preferred stock of Standard Steel Construction Company, Limited, and would like to get any information you can let me have on this company. Should I continue to hang onto the stock?

—H. W. O., Winnipeg, Man.

Yes, I think so. The preferred stock of Standard Steel has appeal for income coupled with considerable appreciation possibilities at the present market.

In the first 6 months of 1940, the company's operations were on a healthy level and, on the whole, showed an improvement over those of the corresponding period of 1939. When War broke out last September, the demand for the company's products was given a fillip which has continued up to the present time. The acquisition of this war work has more than offset the slackening in the building industry, with orders on hand sufficient to carry the company well into the Fall. Net in 1939 was \$90,025, equal to \$9.20 per preferred share, against \$9.23 in 1938. Dividend requirements are \$3 per share.

Standard Steel Construction Company, Ltd., designs, manufactures and erects all kinds of steel structures such as bridges and buildings and in addition makes steel products such as bins and hoppers. It distributes steel in all forms such as beams, shapes, plates, sheets, rivets and bolts and in 1933 began the manufacture of fabricated steel products and equipment for breweries. In the same year it began the manufacture of

processing machinery and welded products. Dividends of \$3 per share were paid on the preferred in 1939, against \$6 per share in each of the two previous years and \$4.50 per share in 1936. The cash position is strong and well bulwarked with cash assets.

HOYLE

Editor, Gold & Dross:

Has a decision yet been reached by Hoyle Gold Mines as to construction of a mill? I understood the company recently raised its capitalization to provide the finances. What is the capacity of the proposed mill and how large are ore reserves?

—S. B., Sarnia, Ont.

Yes, Hoyle Gold Mines now has plans underway for the erection of a 500-ton milling plant, which it is hoped to have in operation before the end of the year. Excavational work has been started, all equipment is on order and actual construction will likely start within a week or so. While ore already developed apparently warrants a higher initial milling rate, I understand the company proposes to pay for mill expansion out of profits.

It is estimated there is a total of 1,300,000 tons of ore indicated to the 700-foot horizon, in a wide, low grade orebody, which averages 40 feet in width. The estimate, however, would likely be around 2,000,000 tons if lower grade ore was included. While little development work has been done between the 600 and 1,800-foot levels, there has been indicated on the latter floor an orebody containing 400 tons per vertical foot and averaging .15 oz. per ton in gold. At the initial milling rate heads of around .16 oz. (\$6.16) per ton, are expected, but with doubling of the mill capacity they would likely be lowered to around mine average of .124 oz. (\$4.77).

Shareholders are being allotted "rights" on treasury stock on the basis of two shares for each five held August 15, 1940, payable in full on or before August 20, 1940, at 15¢ a share. I understand some of the larger shareholders will underwrite the sale of most of the remaining treasury shares and the company is further assured of a bank loan to bring the property into production. Coniurum and Matachewan Consolidated, subsidiaries of Ventures, Ltd., along with the parent company, are expected to provide about 60 per cent. of the cost of the mill.

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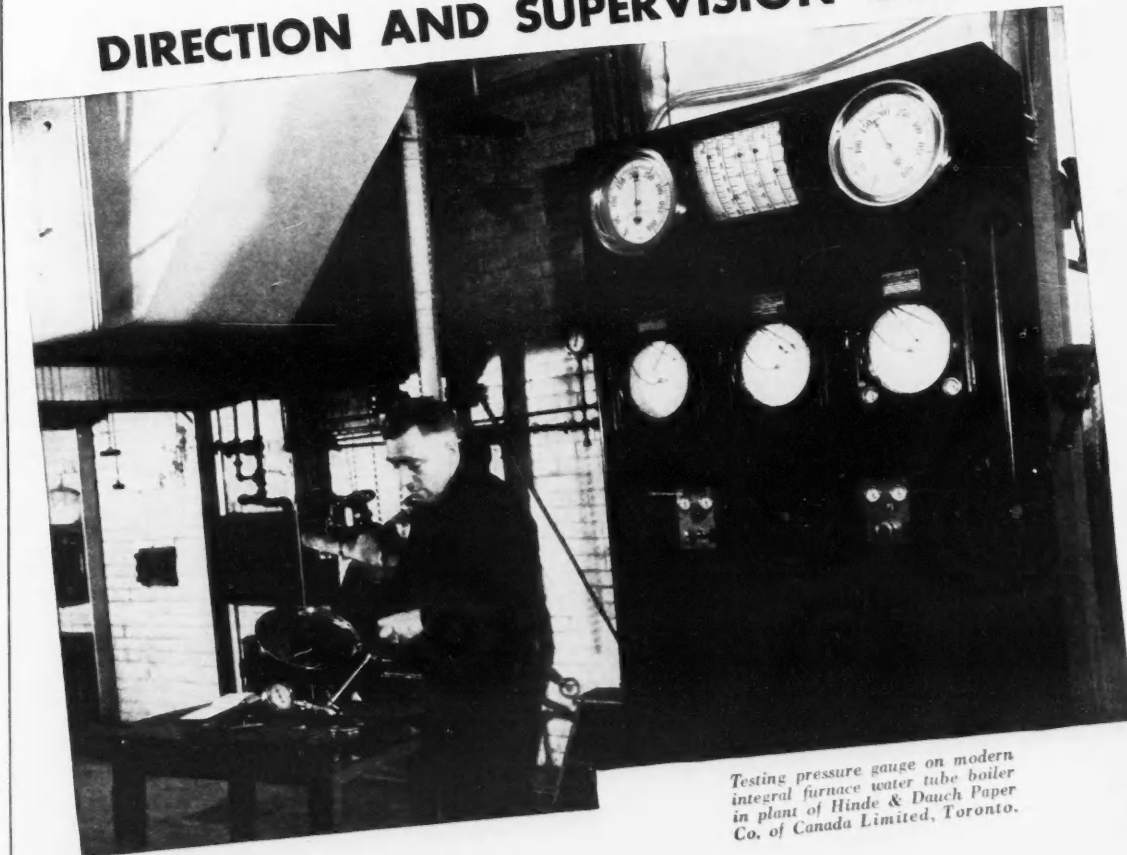
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The Inflation Trend in Britain

BY GILBERT C. LAYTON

Saturday Night's Financial Correspondent in London

THE real sting in Britain's Supplementary Budget was that the Chancellor did not grasp the nettle firmly enough. This was a Budget devised by a Treasury which found a storm of political protest against stern taxation more terrifying than the incipient typhoon of inflation. It is a Budget which preserved a certain aspect of firmness, attacking incomes and luxuries so that in a full year there will be a new contribution of £239 million from taxes. But behind the facade of superficially impressive figures and of high argument there is the staring fact that revenue is going to meet only 39 per cent. of expenditure, and that inflation is given a government pass.

The inflation problem is not a simple equation, but a measure of the position can be got from a comparison of the amount which will be provided by the new taxes with the figure of £800 millions, which is the amount of money in excess of last April's estimate which will be spent by the country, and which will transform itself into articulated purchasing power in the wage envelopes and bills of industry. The difference between those two figures is some indication of the measure of the Treasury's failure to solve Britain's budgetary problem.

The Purchase Tax, which was to be the saviour of the country's finances, is to appear in the same emasculated form which became obviously inevitable when the Treasury bowed to specious argument weeks ago. And Sir Kingsley Wood's only attack against inflation appears to be the implied threat that if the public does not save all it can, and lend everything it can to the nation, then there will have to be another Budget of infinitely weightier essence. So, failing notable surprises, and surprises which the Chancellor himself has no grounds for expecting, Britain must concern itself with examining the prospects for inflation.

Fundamentals Unchanged

War inflation is a different thing from peace inflation. In the first place, it carries the obvious war penalties, that assets whose value is raised by inflation may be destroyed by military activity. In the second place, the range of inflation is limited by the systems of rationing and price control. Commodity prices, some of them held in much the same way as the gutted market is, cannot appreciate all round. But the fundamentals of inflation do not change, and already prices and wages are playing follow-the-leader.

The Chairman of the Bank of England in a broadcast some time ago asserted his ignorance of what was meant by inflation. That was a grave shortcoming. On the one side—if we are to have precise definition—is the academic inflation, which is an increase in the issue of notes unbacked by gold. That is the textbook sort, which reduces the value of money, by increasing the volume of money, in terms of goods. Then there is a wide range of inflationary phenomena which is not superficially identified with this copperplate definition, and at the end of them is the state of affairs which arises in the circumstances ironically outlined by a City economist recently. In his view inflation is the state of affairs which arises when a lot of people with a lot of money try to buy a lot of goods which don't exist.

Stock market equities, which give the holder ownership in industrial earning assets, appreciate when inflation begins to work. But inflation by no means necessarily implies an increase in earning power corresponding to the increase in capital value. Prices may go up, but purchasing power is lowered and production costs rise. So that in any case even to the markets inflation is a mixed blessing. Even in the sections most susceptible to inflationary influences—commodity shares and the like—there are powerful limiting factors operating, such as the stringent system of price control and the restriction of consumption. What inflation means to the community and the war effort is much more serious. And, with certain special exemptions, the people who suffer worst are the poor.

Middle of the Path

Sir Kingsley Wood has performed the seeming impossible in this, that he has made his predecessor, Sir John Simon (now Lord Simon) appear almost a daring innovator. Sir John, with the most hopelessly inadequate estimates of expenditure before him, still dared to step a little outside the path of orthodoxy. Sir Kingsley, with no lack of information about the financial size of the war, is content to tread in the middle of the path, putting his foot on beer, wine, tobacco, and entertainment, and looking to the seedlings of national savings and lending to the government to create an impregnable barrier to the onslaught of the weed growth of inflation. The National Savings Campaign is doing its bit nobly, but, even if we leave out of account the potentialities of vast additions to the national debt, it cannot be overlooked that all the evidence shows that voluntary savings will not be anything like enough to do the trick.

So we have the invitation to inflation. It is a card on which the Treasury has underlined the letters "R.S.V.P.", because if inflation announces that it has every intention of attending the military finance ball Sir Kingsley Wood will hastily reconsider, and introduce another Budget designed to shut the door on the unwelcome intruder. But why was the card ever issued? And why does the Treasury run the risk of getting no clear answer that inflation proposes to come? Why does it not see that the way of inflation is the way of stealth, and that once it has got its foot in the door it is very difficult to put it out again?

This war will not be won by imaginings on the military front, but by dire and forceful action. And there is a financial battle which must also be won and that also will not be won by vague imaginings and transient hopes. Inflation is near enough to be a tangible thing to be destroyed. It is not a puff of smoke on the horizon which the beaming sun of national savings can dispel.

Western Oil and Oil Men

BY T. E. KEYES

THE fact that the Dominion Oil Controller is prepared to find a market for all oil produced in Canada, completely changes the position of oil producing companies. It means a market at all seasons of the year, which in turn means that one's capital and profits should be returned much more quickly than where oil wells are prorated.

Investors in producing oil securities, whether they be oil royalties or shares in companies, should in all cases take into consideration the fact that an oil well is a wasting asset, and that the revenue will diminish as the oil is withdrawn from the pool. The July 1940 production returns of Turner Valley wells are now available. The July returns of most of the early producing wells show a marked decline as compared with a year ago.

The following comparative production figures are from wells completed about July 1938 or two years ago. Instead of mentioning the names of the wells I am designating them as Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, and so on.

No. 1—July 1940	5,496 bbls.
—July 1938	18,602 bbls.
No. 2—July 1940	6,695 bbls.
—July 1938	23,698 bbls.
No. 3—July 1940	7,446 bbls.
—July 1938	21,982 bbls.
No. 4—July 1940	7,399 bbls.
—July 1938	12,030 bbls.

Last year the holder of a one per cent gross royalty, in No. 1 well mentioned above, would have received about \$233.00, for the month of July. This year his return will be about \$66.00. These figures show about the yearly decline, which one may expect in oil wells. Hence investors in oil securities should largely consider their early dividends as a return of capital. This will be especially true now that Turner Valley wells are going to be allowed to produce at their maximum efficient capacity. For instance the Arrow No. 1 Well in July produced oil to the value of \$30,356. Taking into consideration the land owners and other royalties or senior charges, this well should return the cost of drilling the well in about 8 months and after that period all monies should properly be considered as dividends.

This well of course is one of the larger wells in the field, and in the case of the average Turner Valley well the period required for it to return the initial drilling costs of around \$175,000 is much longer. However the point I wish to make clear is this, that if the public were ever justified in investing a dollar in producing oil companies, they are doubly justified in investing money in these companies at this time. Likewise they are doubly justified in investing in new exploration companies, particularly where these companies are operating in semi-proven fields.

As this is written Calgary oil men are anxiously watching the Alliance No. 1 well which is testing the Mill Creek structure. It is located in the foothills area near Pincher Creek, Alberta. The well is financed jointly by the Anglo-Canadian Oil Co., and the F. P. Byrne interests and the officers of both organizations are all out at the field, so I am unable to get the last minute dope on this well. It is drilling at a very critical stage, and should either encounter the line (or producing horizon in Turner Valley) or a fault which will likely mean the abandonment of the well and the structure. It is possible, however, that commercial production may be obtained from the Blairmore formation, which showed oil saturation. Reports from the Home-Braceau



SIR KINGSLEY WOOD, England's Chancellor of the Exchequer, whose Supplementary Budget is being widely criticised for not being tough enough. It has been called "timid and tinkering".

well, which is now testing possible producing horizons, indicate excellent possibilities for the future of the field. A large flow of wet gas estimated at around 9 million cubic feet has been encountered, and it is possible that sufficient naphtha or distillate may be recovered from this gas flow, to make the well a commercial paying proposition. Until a separator has been installed and a complete test made it is still too early to accurately estimate what the ultimate possibilities of the well are.

Dr. G. S. Hume, Senior Oil Geologist of the Dominion Geological Survey, is at present working in the Battleview Vermilion area. Dr. Hume first reported on this area in 1925 and again in 1935, so that the discovery of this field is directly attributable to him and the Dominion Geological Survey.

Mines

BY J. A. McRAE

CONSTRUCTION of new milling plants, as well as the enlargement of existing plants is a feature of activity in the gold mining areas of Canada. Whereas in 1939 the output of gold from mines in Canada exceeded 5,000,000 ounces, the outlook is that before the end of 1941 production will be at a rate of over 6,000,000 ounces annually.

The Thompson-Lundmark mine in the Yellowknife area is to be brought into production as soon as possible. Consolidated Mining & Smelting Company is to provide the funds. Under the terms of the deal, C. M. & S. will receive full return of expenditure out of the first profits. Following that, the Thompson-Lundmark will then receive some \$400,000 to cover its own expenditures to date. Any subsequent profits will be divided at a ratio of \$9 to Thompson-Lundmark and \$7 to Consolidated Mining & Smelting Co.

Hoyle Gold Mines, controlled by Ventures, Ltd. and Sudbury Basin Mines is to be equipped with a mill with an initial capacity of 500 tons daily. This is to be so designed as to lend itself to quick and inexpensive increase to 1,000 tons daily.

Kerr-Addison, with ore resources indicated to exceed 4,000,000 tons, and now milling at a rate of 1,200 tons daily, has made provision for an increase to 1,800 tons daily by the end of 1940.

Senator Rouyn Mines Co. has been authorized by the shareholders to increase capitalization from 3,000,000 to 3,500,000 shares. Also authority has been given to borrow funds not

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exceeding \$400,000 by means of a bond issue. This new financing is for the purpose of raising money with which to erect a mill of 300 tons daily capacity and to place the mine on a gold producing basis as quickly as possible.

Broulan Porcupine Mines has made good headway with mill construction, and gold production from the new plant should begin within the next six weeks. A capacity of 300 to 350 tons per day is expected.

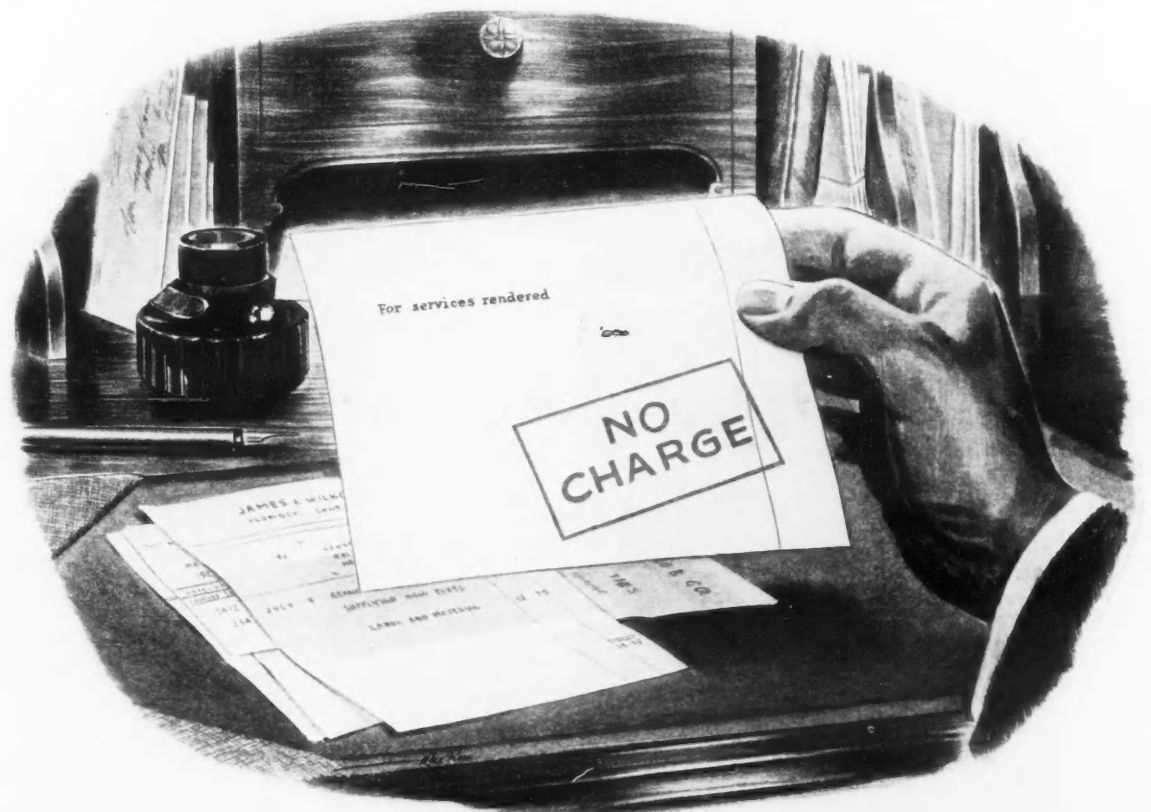
Negus Gold Mines in the Yellowknife area, continues to produce over \$65,000 in gold per month. Of the \$200,000 debt incurred in bringing the mine to production, over 50 per cent has already been repaid, with indications that the entire obligations may be retired before the close of this year. Operating profits are unoffi-

cially estimated at around \$30,000 per month.

Northern Empire Mines has had a falling off in production due to treating lower grade ore. Output in July was \$44,325, with the yield having been \$9.33 per ton, whereas for the first seven months of this year the average recovery was \$11.04 per ton. A year ago the recovery was between \$13 and \$14 per ton.

Pickle Crow is maintaining production at a high level. Output for the seven months ended July 31 reached \$1,620,000 in gold. The mill is handling an average of more than 12,000 tons of ore per month.

Hard Rock Mines produced \$680,000 in gold during the seven months ended July 31 according to preliminary estimates prepared for this paper.



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All that is necessary is to get in touch with your Metropolitan Agent, or with the Manager of your District Office. If this is not convenient, write directly to the Canadian Head Office in Ottawa.

Whenever you have a question about your policy, it is advisable to consult your Metropolitan Agent first. It is his responsibility to help you solve your insurance problems, and to serve you efficiently, sympathetically, and intelligently... and without additional charge of any kind.

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Analyzing or checking your insurance program.

Your Metropolitan Agent will co-operate with you in seeing that your insurance fulfills the purpose for which you bought it. If there have been any changes in your economic status, or in your family obligations, your Agent will help you work out a plan to make your insurance program cover them.

Explaining Retroactive Benefits on Liberalized Policies.

Metropolitan, in common with other companies, has made liberalizing improvements through the years, particularly in Industrial policies. Each improvement has been of advantage to the policyholder. Wherever possible, these additional benefits have been made retroactive, so that if you own an old policy, you may be entitled to certain benefits which this old policy does not contain in writing.

If you have an old policy on which you no longer pay premiums, you may wonder if it has any value. Such old policies often do have value. And, through voluntary action by the Company, many Weekly Premium policies have become eligible for cash surrender value if premiums on them were paid for at least three years, even though the policy terms require a longer premium-paying period.

Of course, nothing in this advertisement is intended to suggest that either you or your beneficiaries should refrain from consulting a trusted family adviser, or a competent and reputable lawyer in case you, or your beneficiaries, feel the need of doing so.

One thing more. Even though you may have read your life insurance policy thoroughly, do so again... at once. Read it from beginning to end. Be certain that both you and your beneficiaries are familiar with its provisions. If there is anything that you, or they, do not understand, your Company's agent will be glad to explain—or, if you prefer, communicate with the Canadian Head Office.

This is Number 28 in a series of advertisements designed to give the public a clearer understanding of how a life insurance company operates. Copies of preceding advertisements in this series will be mailed upon request.

Metropolitan Life Insurance Company

(A MUTUAL COMPANY)

NEW YORK

Frederick H. Ecker
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SATURDAY NIGHT

PEOPLE

TRAVEL

FASHION

HOMES

THE ARTS

TORONTO, CANADA, AUGUST 17, 1940

Cheese-Making Is an Art Along the Bay of Quinte

BY "JAY"

DOWN at Miles Corner, which is about seventeen miles from Trenton and twelve from Picton in the heart of Prince Edward County, there lives H. S. Channell, a cheese maker of forty years' experience. For the last sixteen years he has been the cheese maker for the Cloverdale Cheese and Butter Company, a concern owned by

LEFT. The plant of the Cloverdale Cheese and Butter Company. CENTRE. The Main Source of Supply—About 140 herds, all located in the district supply the milk for cheese making at this factory. RIGHT. Receiving the Milk at the Factory—Farmers start to arrive at five a.m. The milk is weighed before passing into the cheese-vat. Note the mesh strainer for removal of dirt, etc.

a group of farmers living in the district, and previously privately owned. There is no question about the ability of H. S. Channell to tell the story of cheese making, since no less an authority than the Ontario Government, through the Department of Agriculture, states that in 1939 he gained a high of 98.3% out of a possible 100% for first grade cheese, and 99.2% for workmanship. This surely places him as one of the tops among the thirteen cheese makers in Prince Edward County.

It is not the intention of this writer to embark upon the detailed study of the methods of cheese making, the pictures on this page merely illustrate the different operations of interest to the layman. Few dairy manufacturing processes require more careful and more skilled mechanical manipulation than does cheese making. None demands more responsibility and intelligence. A successful cheese maker

LEFT. Mechanical agitators are used at the Cloverdale plant. The purpose of agitation, or stirring, is to maintain an even heating during the cooking process. CENTRE. The curd is cut with horizontal and vertical knives. The curd must be cut at the right degree of consistency or firmness, and uniformity of the pieces is the aim of good cutting. Note the physical effort required to draw knives through the curd. RIGHT. A close-up of the cut curd in the cheese-vat.

must be quick to see and to act; he must know the details of his process and the principles underlying these details, and be able to apply his knowledge in controlling variations caused by climate, biological and chemical conditions. Many statements that apply to Cheddar cheese making, as illustrated on this page, apply to the manufacture of many other kinds of cheese.

The 98.3% for first grade cheese obtained by Mr. Channell has a far greater significance when one realizes that the milk is bought by per pound butter fat and is supplied to the Cloverdale Dairy by approximately 140 farmers living in the district. Price per pound butter fat is based on market price although when the cheese is finally made and graded by government inspectors a premium is paid when it goes over 93% and a reduction is demanded when it goes below 92%.

LEFT. Salting Curd — The purpose of salting is primarily to prevent cheese from souring during the long curing process, and secondly to bring out the desired flavor. RIGHT. Marking or stamping the batch numbers (each batch has its own number) is done on the bandage. This is not only to recognize the batch, its date, etc., but also for the information of government inspectors when they make the final grading.

The grading is based on flavor, texture, color, body and finish. This bonus is not earned by the cheese maker but goes back to the farmers who supplied the butter fat, and they in turn suffer the reduction should the cheese go below the 92% mark.

THE importance of exercising care in receiving milk in cheese factories cannot be emphasized too much. Inspection of milk at the weighing stands usually furnishes information sufficient to guide the cheese maker for the day's work and enables him to foretell the quality of the resulting cheese.

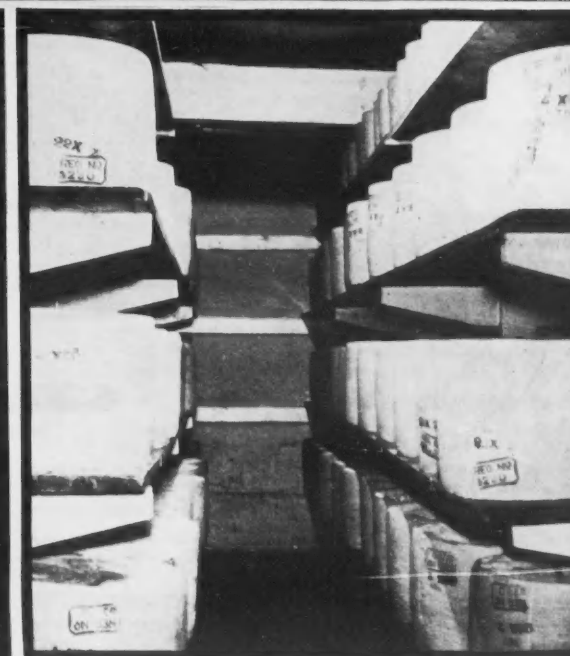
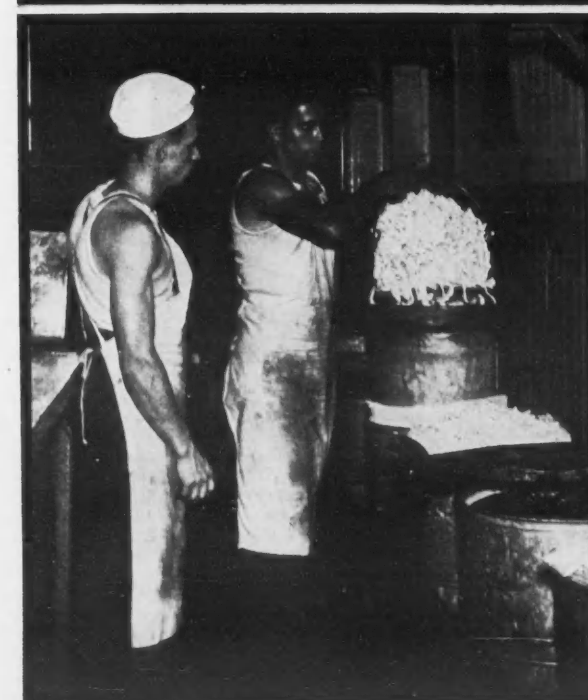
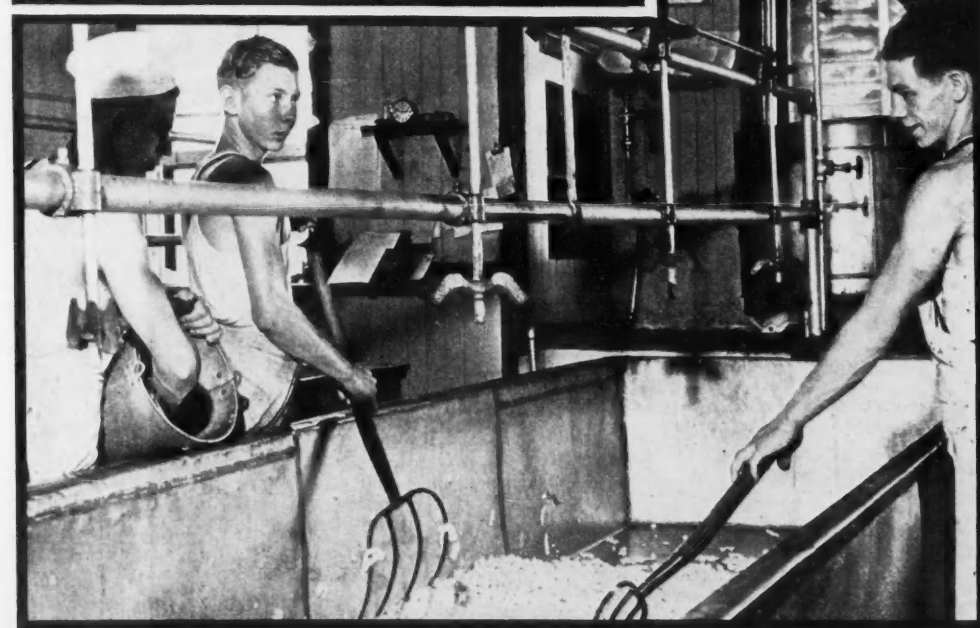
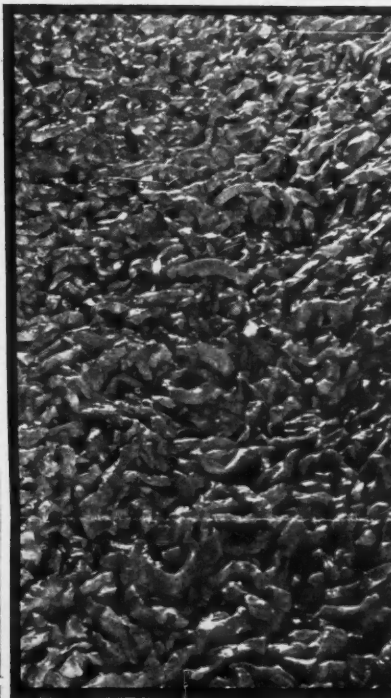
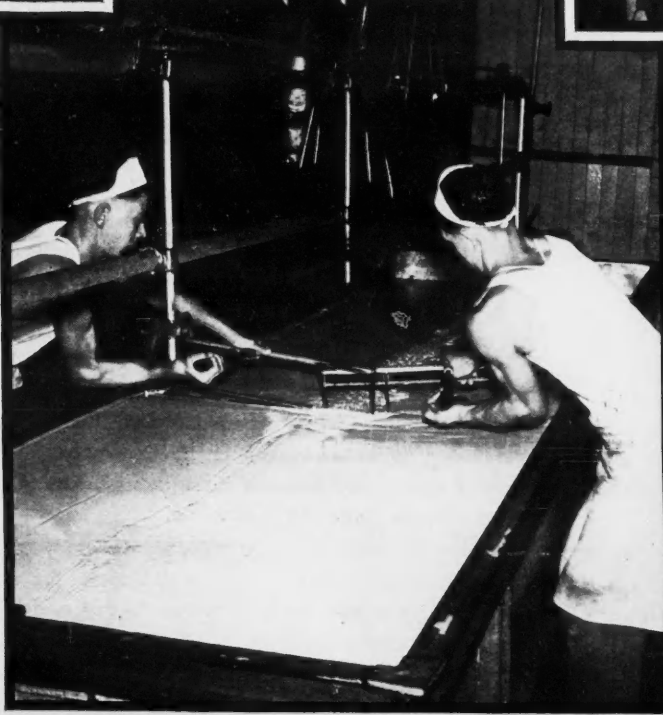
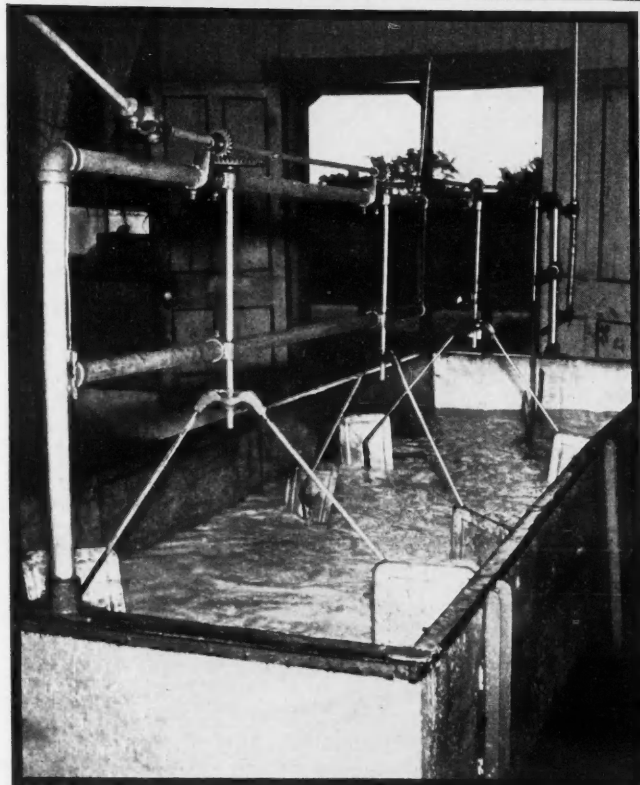
After passing inspection for quality, the milk is weighed and a representative sample taken of each farmer's

LEFT. When the curd feels mellow and silky it is taken from the cheese-vat and placed in metal hoops. About eighty pounds is placed in a hoop. In dressing the hoop the bandage, cut to fit the exact size of the cheese, is suspended evenly around the interior. CENTRE. Here we see the tightening of the press screw to eliminate final whey. Pressing is also done to give the cheese a convenient form for handling and a definite, characteristic shape for the market. RIGHT. The Curing Room—Here the cheese is finally placed for a period of ten days. After this it is shipped to the brokers who complete the final curing. The curing room is kept at a temperature of about 52 degrees.

milk for analysis. The milk is then run into the cheese vat through a fine mesh strainer to remove dirt in suspension.

The next process is to agitate it by mechanical agitators into a curd, this is followed by cutting the curd and the object of cutting curd is to allow the whey to escape from it.

(Continued on Page 20)



MUSICAL EVENTS

Beethoven's Pastoral Symphony

BY HECTOR CHARLESWORTH

AT LAST week's Promenade concert in Varsity Arena Reginald Stewart revived Beethoven's Sixth Symphony, better known as the "Pastoral." I am told that it was the first time it has been done at these concerts; and the interpretation reflected lustre on the conductor and his whole ensemble. Not only is it one of the most gracious and joyous works in the whole realm of music, but it is based on a definite scenario, in a manner more expansively developed later by Berlioz and Richard Strauss.

Beethoven himself left a memorandum outlining the episodes that his five movements are intended to typify, and in our modern vocabulary the Sixth Symphony may be regarded as analogous to "escape" literature. Oppressed by the shadow of deafness, Beethoven used to wander alone in the country near Vienna, and the beautiful memories and impressions thus evoked were recorded in this music. Its composition was obviously a relief to his spiritual distress. Most touching of all is his captivating use of bird notes, those of the cuckoo, the quail and the nightingale, which had delighted him in youth but which he could no

longer hear. No music ever composed gives a more pervasive sense of the open air; and the spontaneity of effect, despite the fact that Beethoven labored long in revision, is a major example of the art which conceals art.

The rendering was captivating in vivacity and vigor. Mr. Stewart revealed enthusiasm in every beat, and tonal quality and expression, especially of the woodwind, were memorable. Conductor and orchestra also revealed high distinction in Humperdinck's ineffably beautiful Overture to "Hansel and Gretel," a more perfect achievement than the operetta itself. Though it dates back to 1893, this tone-poem stands forth as the last musical creation of sheer and unadulterated beauty produced in modern Germany, a sort of swan song in the history of German musical art. Finally Mr. Stewart gave a brisk and stimulating rendering of Edward German's dances composed in 1888, and constantly played ever since.

The guest soloist was the lyric tenor, John Carter, a well-known radio star. Though he has a beautiful resonant voice, a splendid production, and an admirable diction, Mr.

Carter is one of the most frigid and mechanical singers one ever listened to. He seemed far more intent on forming his tones than on expressing the emotions of the works he sang. Everything was quite correct; tone was amplified and diminished just at the right second; but temperament was absent. When he sang the Rose Song from "Carmen" there was no suggestion of tenderness and an early frost seemed to have set in in the garden of Lillias Pastia. He showed finesse in Handel's "Where'er You Walk," but was entirely undistinguished in "Drink to Me Only With Thine Eyes."

Beecham's Coming

On several occasions one has mentioned the influx to America of most of the more distinguished living musicians. The coming of none should arouse more interest than that of Sir Godfrey Thomas Beecham, Bart., foremost of British conductors and one of the most remarkable personalities that the world of music has known. His baronetcy came to him in 1916 when he was 35 on the death of his father Sir Joseph, but before that he had been knighted for his services



HEDY LAMARR who adds her beauty and charm to the current film, "Boom Town," in which she stars with Clark Gable, Spencer Tracy and Claudette Colbert.

to British music. His enthusiasm for music was hereditary, for Sir Joseph, though he started life as an apothecary and built up a great fortune in that line, was devoted to music. Once before the last war Sir Joseph dropped into Toronto as a casual visitor to the Canadian National Exhibition, and expressed the hope that it would do more for the encouragement of music, a hint ultimately taken.

Sir Thomas was therefore one of those rich men's sons (rare enough) who had a father willing to back his artistic ambitions. He was born at

Liverpool in 1879, and at the age of twenty was conducting an amateur orchestra. Six years later he made his London debut as conductor of the Queen's Hall Orchestra, and has since become a great figure in the musical life of Great Britain and Europe.

One of the most remarkable modern developments has been the belated recognition of Russian national composers like Moussorgsky, Rimsky-Korsakoff, Borodin, and others whose names are now familiar to everyone. Much of their finest work was done in the '70's and '80's, but as late as 1910 Russian music for people in Paris, London and New York signified only Rubinstein and Tchaikovsky. In English speaking countries the Beechams, father and son, are more responsible than any other men for their recognition. It was they who backed Diaghileff in the early productions of the Russian Ballet and Russian opera at Drury Lane. As an opera conductor Sir Thomas has himself directed over 120 works, including not only Russian masterpieces but most of the operas of Richard Strauss, and by contrast those of Mozart also.

As a symphonic conductor he was the first to play the works of Delius, for whose music he became a propagandist in 1910. Sibelius and Vaughan Williams owe much to him also. It is in this capacity that he comes to America, and already appearances have been booked at Toronto and Montreal. He is one of the most impressive personalities of the rostrum, intensely emotional and individual. It has been said of him "There is Beecham in every bar of his interpreta-

tions, but there is also pure music." The informality of his stick-work is as notable as his prodigious memory and ability to assimilate a long score within a few hours. Rehearsals under him are said to be a joy to musicians who know their task—otherwise not so enjoyable: Perhaps the best account of his methods is to be found in Bernard Shore's entertaining book "The Orchestra Speaks." "Gentlemen in the clarinet section," Beecham will say, "how can you resist such an impassioned appeal from the second violins? Give them an answer, I beg you."

Robert Schmitz, the famous French pianist, who is coming to Toronto for a few days at the end of August to conduct master-classes, served as artillery officer in the last war. He came to America shortly after the armistice, and founded the Franco-America Society, later known as the Pro-Musica Society, to stimulate interest in contemporary composers. It was through the efforts of his organization that Ravel, Honegger, Milhaud, Bartok, Prokofieff and Respighi were first induced to visit this continent.

Moonshine Music

The beginning of August brought the beautiful CBC String Orchestra under Alexander Chuhaldin back on the air. The program of August 11 included a colorful American novelty, "Moods of a Moonshiner" by Lamar Stringfield. The composer is a native of North Carolina, fountain-head of "white mule" distilled by the light of the moon. He was born in 1897 and was in the U.S. Army as a young man. Later he studied the flute under the great virtuoso Georges Barrère, and subsequently took up conducting and composition. His orchestral suite "From the Southern Mountains" won the Pulitzer Prize in 1928. Other characteristic works are "Negro Parade," and "From the Blue Ridge."

Many listeners have requested the name of the melody which Mr. Chuhaldin uses as theme music to open and close his programs. It is "Dankgebet," a hymn by the old Dutch composer Adrianus Valerius, but seems to have been introduced to the North American continent a long time ago. In New England it became a Song of Thanksgiving. A decade ago there used to be a popular broadcast in which neighbors were supposed to gather at the rural home of Seth Parker to sing the old hymns. It was in the Seth Parker broadcast that this lovely song was first heard on the air, and it is published in the "Seth Parker Hymnal," erroneously credited to a Viennese composer, Eduard Kremer.

Old French marching songs which have for a year or more been the outstanding feature of Capt. J. J. Gagnier's program with the Grenadier Guards Band of Montreal, are now famous in many lands by short-wave. Their rendering is well-nigh perfect. Recently Capt. Gagnier gave the 18th century song "Compère Guilléri" which has a peculiarly romantic background. It is based on a tale of two Breton noblemen who, after heroic careers in the French army, became celebrated pirates. It has such wonderful lilting quality that in 1810 a forgotten composer, Nicolo, made it the principal air of an opera "Cinderella."

Dirk Van Emmerik, first oboe player of the Detroit Symphony Orchestra, who has also played frequently in Toronto, gave a recital from Toronto over the national network on August 12. Mr. Van Emmerik was born and educated at the Hague and before coming to America he played under such famous conductors as Richard Strauss, Pierre and Sir Hamilton Harty. At his recital his accompanist was Leo Barkin, and one of his numbers was a "Concerto for Oboe on a Theme by Pergolesi" by John Barbirolli.

Jean-Marie Beaudet, of Montreal, C.B.C. regional director for the Province of Quebec is visiting the West and among his appearances has been one as guest conductor at the Promenade concerts of the Winnipeg Summer Symphony. Mr. Beaudet, a native of Thetford Mines, won the Prix d'Europe in 1929 and was for a time a distinguished organist and choir-master at Quebec city.

James Duncan, a gifted young western baritone who has been a very active figure in student productions at the University of Manitoba, recently gave from Winnipeg his first recital broadcast. He impressed listeners by the quality of his voice and excellence of style.

Elizabeth Topping's Death

Canadians will learn with regret of the death in New York of Elizabeth Topping, a native of Galt, Ont., who in her younger days was one of the most gifted of Canadian pianists. For a long period she had resided in New York where she had won for herself an established position as a teacher. In the early 'nineties she became a pupil of the noted pianist Harry M. Field of Toronto, whose later years were spent in London, Eng. Subsequently she studied with the great pianists Teresa Carreno and Vladimir de Pachmann. Her recitals in this country are still recalled with pleasure by the elder generation. Her death brings back to memory the brilliant group of pupils who studied with Harry Field at Toronto in the early 'nineties. They included also Mara Mara, who in the days when the world was at peace went to Germany for study, married and remained there; and also the beautiful Florence Marshall, who became Mrs. John Moss, and while still young met death by accident.

Carefree Days

A horse is worth a kingdom to some . . . but most moderns get their riding thrills in a luxurious car on Goodyear Double Eagle Tires. By every measure of tire excellence this handsome "Rayotwist" tire stands without peer. The tough sinewy carcass, spun from heat-proof rayon, plus an easy riding non-skid tread, gives you a carefree ride, with a saving in gasoline.

With these superb tires you will want Goodyear LifeGuards (modern successors to inner tubes) which make the worst blowout as harmless as a slow leak. Greater luxury and safety cannot be bought at any price.



GOOD YEAR

Double Eagles
WITH LIFE GUARDS PROVIDE
THE UTMOST MOTORING SECURITY

MORE PEOPLE RIDE ON GOODYEAR TIRES THAN ON ANY OTHER KIND

THE BOOKSHELF

CONDUCTED BY HAROLD F. SUTTON

A Great Canadian Poem

BY PELHAM EDGAR

BREBEUF AND HIS BRETHREN, by E. J. Pratt. Macmillan. \$1.25.

IN HIS latest poem Dr. Pratt has surpassed even himself. He reached what seemed a peak of achievement as early as "The Witches' Brew" and "The Cachalot," "The Roosevelt and the Antiope" kept the same height. "The Iron Door" and "The Titanic" were certainly not a descent, the former with its high seriousness and the latter with its ironic implications piercing through the tragedy. "The Fable of the Goats" with its wisdom and farce so quaintly interwoven still shows the master's hand, and now comes this latest work to overtop them all.

"Brébeuf and His Brethren" is Pratt's greatest achievement for many reasons. He has sacrificed fun and farce, but he has substituted a moving human story which he presents with all the resources of his poetry and power. In the conduct of his narrative his hand never falters, and considered from its artistic merits alone the poem is an unquestioned masterpiece. For the first time in his career he has bitten deep into the rind of history and human endeavor. His work is the result of a profound study of a unique period in Canadian annals, and reveals to us the concentrative power that poetry at its best possesses. A thousand pages of prose record have scarcely more information, they have certainly less divination than the sixty-five pages of this vital book.

The poem is not only an example of poetic condensation. It exemplifies also a range of imaginative sympathy which alone made it possible for a Protestant by instinct, tradition, and conviction to write the greatest Catholic poem of our day. The heroism of this martyr band emerged from fiery belief, and thus sufficed to make the poet generous to a faith that was naturally alien to his own. For the Indian actors in the story he shows a like generosity, and a like understanding. They are not painted figures on a screen sketched in for decoration. No individual is the subject of particular study, but a mass psychology of singular accuracy is applied to the race at large. Details are reserved for their mode of life. Such a treatment is a great relief after all the sentimental verbiage that has been applied to the "Noble Savage" since the eighteenth century. The savages in this poem are as Brébeuf and Lalemant and Ragueneau knew them—sinister children of the forest with souls to save, not patterns of behavior for the enlightened civilization of Europe. The identification of Nazi and Iroquois is a parallelism that the present crisis imposes upon us.

Dr. Pratt opens his narrative with a vivid description of the religious fervor that swept through France in the early days of the seventeenth century:

The winds of God were blowing over France
Kindling the hearths and altars,
changing vows
Of rote into an alphabet of flame.
The air was charged with song
beyond the range
Of larks, with wings beyond the
stretch of eagles.
Skylines unknown to maps broke
from the mists,
And there was laughter on the seas.
With sound
Of bugles from the Roman catacombs,
The saints came back in their
incarnate forms.

The story of the frontier like a saga
Sang through the cells and cloisters
of the nation,
Made silver flutes out of the parish
spires,
Troubled the ashes of the canonized
In the cathedral crypts, soared
through the nave
To stir the foliations on the columns,
Roll through the belfries, and give
deeper tongue
To the Magnificat in Notre Dame.
It brought to earth the prophets and
apostles.
Out of their static shrines in the
stained glass,
It caught the ear of Christ, reined
his hands
And feet, bidding his marble saints
to leave
Their pedestals for chartless seas and
coasts
And the vast blunders of the forest
glooms,
So, in the footsteps of their patrons
came
A group of men asking the hardest
tasks
At the new outposts of the Huron
bounds
Held in the stern hand of the Jesuit
Order.

In a book that throbs with great
poetry it is a misfortune to be com-
pelled to begrudge quotation. The
climaxes are superb, and the narra-
tive links, where facts must be set
down, are never dull. The record
covers a scope of twenty-five years.
Brébeuf is the towering central
figure, but faithful to the spirit of
his title Dr. Pratt has given his fel-
low workers their full due. The story

of Jogues especially, and his final
martyrdom, are rendered with power.
Brébeuf's martyrdom is presented in
thrilling detail. The reticence of the
Jogues account is scarcely less
effective:

his last letter
To his Superior read: "I will return
Cost it a thousand lives. I know full
well
That I shall not survive, but He who
helped
Me by His grace before will never
fail me
Now when I go to do His holy will."
And to the final consonant the vow
Was kept, for two days after they
had struck
The town, their heads were on the
pallises,
And their dragged bodies flung into
the Mohawk.

"Brébeuf and His Brethren" is a
poem that Canada can confidently
present to the world. It has a great
career ahead of it.

Southern Romance

BY W. S. MILNE

THIS SIDE OF GLORY, by Gwen
Bristow. Oxford. \$2.50.

THIS is an unpretentious but pleas-
ant novel, competently written.
Its chief characters are well-drawn,
and thoroughly believable. Both hero
and heroine are likeable folk, neither
of them perfect, and their marriage
has its ups and downs. But the story
ends satisfactorily and happily. A
good book for summer weather.

The scene is Louisiana, before, dur-
ing, and immediately after the last
war. The heroine, Eleanor Upjohn,
is the very practical and efficient
daughter of a construction engineer,
who was the son of "poor white
trash." The hero, Kester Larne, is
owner of the largest cotton plantation
on the Mississippi. He is charming,
impractical and extravagant, and very
very "old South." They get married.
Eleanor finds the plantation is care-
lessly run and heavily mortgaged. She
inherits some of her father's engineer-
ing efficiency, and proceeds to in-
crease production and pay off debts.
Just as the cotton is ready for pick-
ing, the war panic closes the cotton
exchanges, and cotton is no longer a
marketable commodity. The bank is
about to foreclose the mortgage and
—well, you get the idea. Eventually
Kester goes to France. When he comes
back, he finds Eleanor's efficiency
triumphant, and his reaction is not
what she had expected. Another
woman makes her appearance, and so
on. However, as I said before, all ends
well.

The conflict between the two sorts
of ideals, tradition versus efficiency,
sentiment versus production, the sup-
planting of a gracious way of life by
an economically stable one, is well
done. So is the contrast in the two
main characters. The author makes
one feel sympathy for each in turn,
and manages her up-and-down tech-
nique with the skill and precision of
the designer of a midway switchback
flyer. Her style is efficient and sparse.
She gets her effects quickly, with few
words, and manages to keep up pace
and interest throughout the story. She
shows considerable restraint in her
handling of the accident to the little
girl, although the eyelash-develop-
ment has an amusing side not appar-
ently suspected by the author.

I understand that "This Side of
Glory" is the third in a series of
novels about the Larnes and the
Upjohns. While it is not important,
I imagine most other people will
find it pleasant.

Sad Crusader

BY HECTOR CHARLESWORTH

IF YOU DON'T WEAKEN, the Auto-
biography of Oscar Ameringer. With
Foreword by Carl Sandburg. Oxford.
\$3.

THE past 25 years have been bleak
for idealists who believed in the
perfectibility of human institutions;
who thought that human beings
could rise on the stepping stones of
their dead selves to higher things;
who regarded the abolition of war
and poverty as boons to be accom-
plished by 1950. Despite their teach-
ings and preachings the world is an
infinitely worse place than it was at
the close of the 19th century. The
triumphs of scientific discovery and
mechanical invention which were to
make the 20th century marvellous
have been turned into channels of
destruction, and civilization would be
more secure without them.

Mr. Ameringer who is one of the
foremost of American socialist writers
and speakers, and a philosopher and
humorist to boot, has published an
autobiography, whose title "If You
Don't Weaken" suggests the disillusion
he must feel in company with
all other idealists, at the collapse of
all their hopes. It would be impos-
sible for such a man to write an op-
timistic book; but his personality is
so warm and genial, his sense of
humor so acute, that his pages are
seldom depressing. He is 70 years
old, and he did not become a crusader



E. J. PRATT
Author of "Brébeuf and His Brethren",
reviewed this week.

for human betterments until he was
35 or more. He came to the United
States from Southern Germany in
1886, a rebel against militarism and
the regimentation of the human
spirit. So far as this world's goods
are concerned he is hardly better off
than when he arrived as an immi-
grant boy at Castle Garden but he
has had a full and interesting life.

The most engaging chapters tell
of his experiences as a happy vaga-
bond in many States of the Union
during his early years. As a poor
German lad he had a tough time, and
sometimes starved. But it would
have been tougher still except for his
artistic accomplishments. Destined
for the career of a bandsman in
the German Army, he had learned to
play every wind instrument ac-
ceptably. Thus he could usually pick
up a job as a bandsman in some new
and ambitious western town. More-
over he was a skilled, though self-
taught draughtsman and earned
many a dollar drawing crayon por-
traits of prosperous farmers. In his
years of wandering on the by-ways
of this continent he acquired a
knowledge of many strata of Ameri-
can life. In fact he intended at one
time to call this book, "My Many
Americas."

Somehow he graduated into the
job of walking delegate of labor
unions, and incidentally acquired a
great dislike for the craft-union sys-
tem of the American Federation of
Labor. The ruthlessness of capital and
the crookedness of labor organizers
carried him farther into straight so-
cialism; into the battle against mal-
adjustment of distribution, which
apart from war, is the chief cause
of human ills. Events of the past
ten years have convinced him as he
puts it, that "There is no thorough-
fare to Utopia."

Whether one agrees with Mr.
Ameringer's economic views or not,
he has written a fascinating and
thoughtful human document. A
myriad of people march through his
pages, and such are his powers of ex-
pression and observation that they are
all interesting,—in the same way that
the characters in such a comedy as
"You Can't Take It With You" are in-
teresting. Of the pungency of his style
the following is a typical example:

"Politics is the art by which
politicians obtain contributions from
the rich and votes from the poor on
the pretext of protecting each from
the other."

Sussex Tragedy

BY MARY DALE MUIR

EMBER LANE, by Sheila Kaye-Smith.
Macmillan. \$2.75.

GHOSTLY reappearances and recur-
ring tragedies add to the dreari-
ness of the winter scene in Sheila
Kaye-Smith's latest novel set in her
familiar Sussex country. "A Winter's
Tale," as the authoress terms it, is a
tragedy of simple, frugal folk, a
tragedy of failure, repression and slow
awakening.

For twenty years Greg Marlott has
blundered his way through life taking
more or less for granted that his
failures have been due to circum-
stances rather than to his own in-
ability to grapple with life. For the
same twenty years his wife Jess has
been happy in her love for him and
her power to "mother him along."
Then Brenda Light and her daughter
Lucinda move into the neighborhood.
To the simple Greg Mrs. Light is all
the glamor and romance that he has
hitherto missed and Jess's world comes
toppling about his ears.

"Ember Lane" is without doubt a
tale of England, of the land and of
family enmities having their rise in
love and ownership of the soil.
Lucinda, strange daughter of Mrs.
Light, is the receiving instrument for
many of the currents and cross cur-
rents in the atmosphere and through
her power to envisage the past is able
to foresee and prevent present day
tragedies.

Sheila Kaye-Smith has treated her
story in a somewhat unusual manner.
It is divided into four sections—Don-
key's Serenade, Shining Light, Burn-
ing Light and Light in Darkness. Each
chapter throughout the book deals
with one character and in this way
each character is allowed to "make
his exits and his entrances" in the
story—the threads of the story are
picked up one by one and woven into
a whole.

It is a weird story strangely at
variance in its elements with the sum-
mer scene of a Canadian countryside
—a story which to relish its full tragic
potentialities, the reader must pick up

on a night of creaking boards and
eerie noises. Even without these aids
to imagination, however, Sheila Kaye-
Smith has told her story with suf-
ficient skill to give her reader a pic-
ture of barren tragedy in the greater
number of the lives she depicts and
yet by the introduction of such char-
acters as Barney, Brenda Light and
Lucinda with their sophistication, has
kept it from falling entirely into an
atmosphere of gloom.

"This Is Our War"

BY B. K. SANDWELL

DEFENCE FOR AMERICA, edited by
William Allen White. Macmillan.
\$1.25.

FOURTEEN notable Americans have
said in effect, each in his brief con-
tribution to this eloquent and diversi-
fied book, that "this is our war," and
that the triumph of the Nazis in Eur-
ope is a definite threat to democratic
civilization in the United States. The
fourteen represent a very wide range
of occupation, location and class. The
majority of them are heads or pro-
fessors of universities. (One of them
is a business man who was until re-
cently the head of a Canadian univer-
sity—Lewis Williams Douglas of Mc-
Gill.) One is a high cleric of the
Roman Communion. One, and by no
means the least eloquent, is a woman
—Mrs. Dwight W. Morrow, acting
president of Smith College, and a well
known author. One is a popular novel-
ist. Several are journalists. But all
are united in their contempt and dis-
gust for the myth of "Isolation" and
the readiness with which too many
of their fellow citizens have accepted
the propaganda so cleverly and ener-
getically foisted upon them from Ber-
lin. There is very little in the book
which Canadians have not long since
come to believe, but it is encouraging
to see the ideas which we believe, be-
ing put before the American people
with such vigor and such authority.

The Crime Calendar

BY J. V. McAREE

Anthony Gilbert and E. C. R.
Lorac are two English writers of de-
fective fiction of whom we have
learned to expect performances that
are never better than respectable
and often enough do not reach even
this modest standard. It is somewhat
of a coincidence, and a pleasing one,
that in their latest works they should
have excelled themselves. Gilbert's
"Dear Dead Woman" (Collins, \$2)
has an original slant and the charac-
ters are much more lifelike than we
have previously noted in the author's



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Soothe! Every morning, use ARDENA VELVA CREAM... (\$1.15 to \$6).
Every night, use ARDENA ORANGE SKIN CREAM... \$1.15 to \$8).

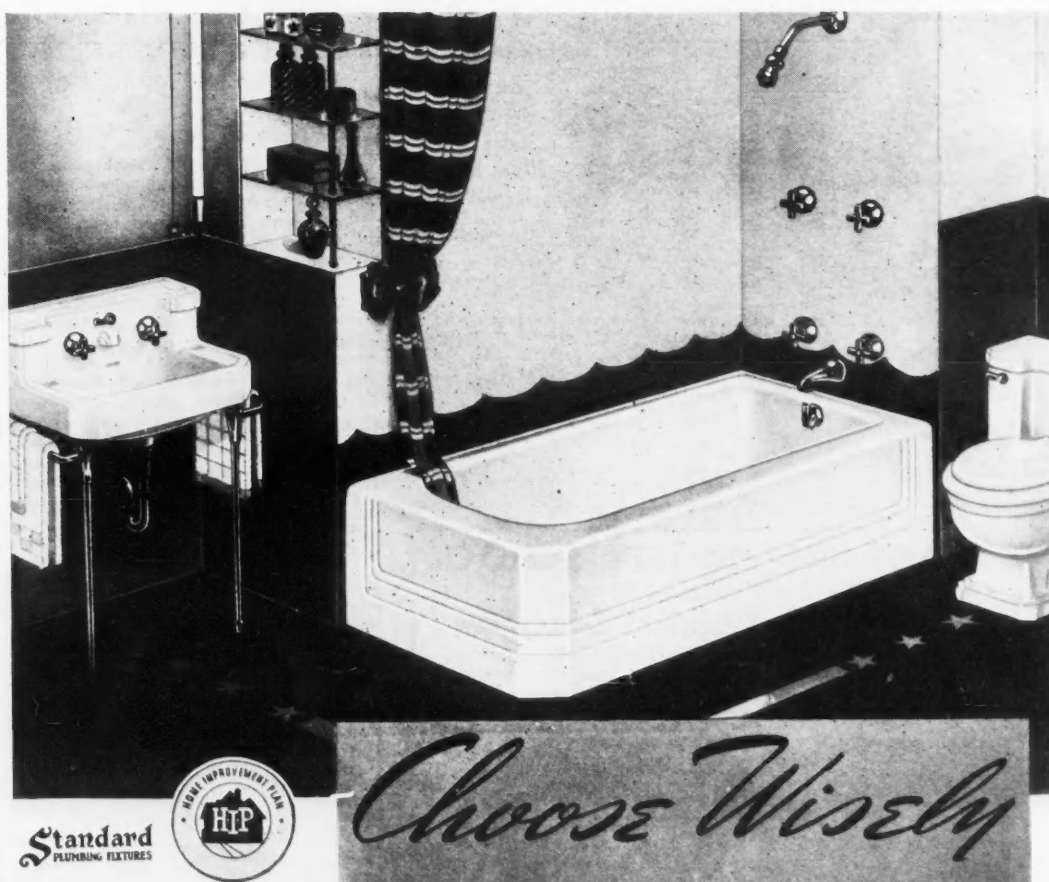
Elizabeth Arden

Salons: SIMPSON'S—Toronto and Montreal

NEW YORK LONDON PARIS TORONTO

pages. About the same comment
would also cover Lorac's "Death at
Dyke's Corner" (Collins, \$2) though
the theme is perhaps commonplace
enough. "B-A-S in Banshee," by
Lawrence Treat (Collins, \$2.25) be-
longs in a higher class. Here the
characters are really alive, except,

of course, the necessary victims, and
in addition to a sound plot we have
an author with a delightful gift for
humorous observation. There is also,
for good measure, a pleasant love
story. The three stories can be re-
commended with confidence as a satis-
factory antidote to a dull week end.



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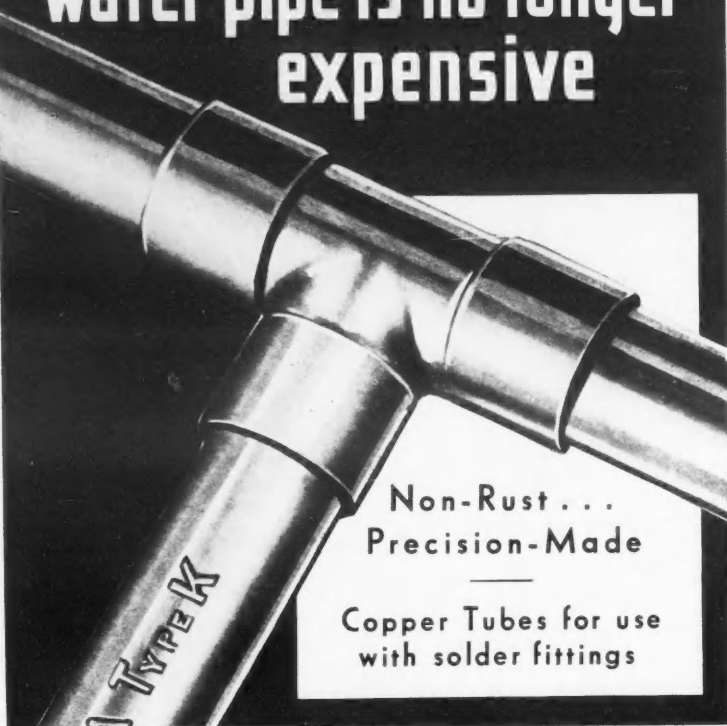
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as a teacher.
she became a
mist Harry M.
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Eng. Subse-
with the great
and Vladimir
ecitals in the
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eration. Her
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went to Ger-
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young met death

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THE LONDON LETTER

Absurdities of the Anti-Rumor Campaign

BY P.O'D.

July 22nd, 1940.

SIGNS of public sanity are always a welcome and encouraging thing, especially in war-time. It is so fatally easy in a period of stress and danger to become hysterically foolish and unjust—yes, even in so sensible a country as this one. There are always a certain number of foolish and hysterical people in any country, some of them people in places of dignity and responsibility. And so it is pleasant and encouraging to see the open and growing irritation of the public with the absurdities of the anti-rumor campaign.

The spreading of false rumors can be a bad and dangerous thing. So can the spreading of quite well-founded rumors. But the endeavor to prevent people talking about the war at all from their personal experience of it, as seems to be the aim of some of our rulers, is a much worse and much more dangerous thing. It doesn't prevent the rumors flying about as freely as ever, and it gives to them a weight and an influence they would otherwise never possess.

When some poor garrulous fellow in a pub tells a cock-and-bull story about an air-raid that never took place, and is sent to jail for it—as is happening every day—the only effect is to convince people that the government has a lot to conceal, and is terrified of their finding out.

It certainly won't prevent people talking, though it may cause them to do so by whispering in corners—a much more dangerous development. The fellow that talks too much over his beer may be foolish, but I don't think he is half so foolish as the magistrates that sentence him.

The anti-rumor campaign is a good thing gone wrong; and it is pleasant to see that the public and the Press are growing restive under it, and especially under the flood of admonitions and warnings. Mr. Duff Cooper is a very able and energetic man, but he does not seem to be a good psychologist. Neither does his assistant, the clever and attractive Mr. Harold Nicholson.

They both talk too much—certainly on this subject. As John Garvin reminded them in yesterday's "Observer", Ministers who are always harping on the need of silence would do well to practice a little of it themselves. He also reminds them that the officious fellow in a theatre who keeps shouting "Silence!" can be an even greater nuisance than the people whose chattering he is trying to suppress.

Aluminum King

Lord Beaverbrook has become the aluminum king of the country. As Minister for Aircraft Production he uses more of it than anyone else. It is, in fact, a vital need of his department; and now that supplies from France have been cut off, the problem of finding new sources of supply is a very pressing one—with aircraft production going up and up in the amazing way it is.

Recently he addressed an appeal to the public to turn in every aluminum utensil they can possibly spare. The appeal was addressed especially to housewives, whose kitchen equipment is so largely made of aluminum these days.

REBUTTAL

NO ROSE blooms unseen. Wings fly Seeking petalled sympathy. Any entomologist Can supply you with a list Of the loyal coryphees Genuflecting courtesies. Gard'ner, what e'er else you do, Think not roses bloom for you.

—UNDA WOOD.

But everybody is included, even golfers, who have been asked to give up their aluminum putters—though there is many a golfer, I imagine, who would much rather surrender his wife. War is certainly war.

The response is said to have been magnificent. Thousands of tons of the metal have already been collected. The appeal may therefore be regarded as a great success. None the less, Lord Beaverbrook has come in for a good deal of criticism over it. How about the huge heaps of scrap aluminum at the factories, people are asking. Especially how about the stocks of aluminum implements still to be seen in the shops? Why shouldn't they be made use of before cooks are asked to give up the pots and pans and kettles they need in their household work?

Lord Beaverbrook has an answer, of course. He says that scrap aluminum is hard and expensive to work, mixed up as it generally is with all sorts of other waste materials. And as for the aluminum ware in the shops, "if we were to requisition these stocks, we should set a very big precedent."

There may be something in the first reason, though engineers and metallurgists can surely be trusted to find a solution. But the second reason makes people laugh—Beaverbrook as a respecter of precedents! It is certainly a new role for him. But people are not fooled. They know he has about as much respect



CANADIAN PATRIOT. Willard Garfield Weston, formerly of Toronto and now head of the biggest bakery in Great Britain, who gave Lord Beaverbrook a cheque for £100,000 to replace sixteen Hurricanes and Spitfires lost in a battle over the Channel. "The pilots we can't replace," Mr. Weston said, in handing over the cheque. Last November, after six years in England, Mr. Weston was elected without opposition as a member of Parliament for Macclesfield.

for a precedent as he has for a Conscientious Objector, and that he wouldn't dream of letting one stand in his way. That is why they rejoice to see him where he is at this time. They also suspect that the real reason for his appeal for aluminum is that he would much rather get it for nothing than either pay for it or extract it. And why not? It is a perfectly sound idea.

British radio announcers and reporters are a phlegmatic lot. In calm and measured accents they hand out accounts of the most exciting events as if they were reading an official notice at a clerical conference. It seems to be a matter of professional pride with them to keep all emotion out of their voices. And generally they succeed. It is undoubtedly dignified, but it is also undoubtedly dull.

Now and then, however, a B.B.C. commentator gets shaken out of his accustomed calm, and so far forgets himself as to let you know that he is really thrilled. One of them did the other day, when he had the good fortune to be posted on the cliffs at Dover—complete with microphone—and see a great air battle going on just before him over the Channel.

Some seventy or more German machines had made an attack on a convoy in the Straits, and British Spitfires and Hurricanes were engaged in fending it off. The sky was full of wheeling and diving aeroplanes, and the air was shaken with the rattle of machine-guns and the bursting of shells. It was a most thrilling affair. A most successful one, too, so far as our fellows were concerned. They had much the best of it, though heavily outnumbered as usual.

In such circumstances even a B.B.C. reporter might be forgiven for letting himself go. This one did. "Oh, boy!" he burst out at one point, when a British fighter sent a Messerschmitt whirling down into the sea. "I've never seen anything so good in my life." He was tremendously excited, and he made the listener share in his excitement, for he kept on talking and describing all through it.

But did the public like it? Apparently a considerable section did, and the B.B.C. thought well enough of the broadcast to repeat it next day. But not all the public, for letters of protest have ever since been pouring into the Press about it. In execrable taste, say the writers. Is a life-and-

death duel in the air to be treated as if it were a prize-fight or a horse-race? Has modern war become a sporting event?

So there you are! If you're calm and decorous they say you are dull. And, if you let yourself go, they say you are a heartless bounder. When wireless duty's to be done, to be done, an announcer's life is not a happy one, happy one.

An Unhappy Father

Fathers of daughters are another lot of men who have their worries these days—even more worries than usual. Take Lord Redesdale, for instance. One of his daughters is Miss Unity Mitford, who became so intimate and admiring a friend of Hitler, that she went about wearing swastikas and making pro-Nazi speeches. Another daughter is the wife of Sir Oswald Mosley, and has recently been detained—polite word!—for activities presumably prejudicial to the State. So has her husband—no doubt for much graver reasons.

Lord Redesdale was in London last week on a brief visit from Inchkeneth, the island on the west coast of Scotland where he has been living for some time past. It is probably the only place where he can feel safe from all the people who want to ask him unpleasantly personal questions.

I don't know why a father should be suspected of sharing the political opinions of his daughters—very few fathers do, I imagine—but Lord Redesdale has been so pestered with enquiries on the subject, that he has felt obliged to issue a public statement. In it he says that he is bitterly opposed to Fascism, that he didn't know his daughter was married to Oswald Mosley until months later, and that he doesn't even know Mosley.

"I have seen him upon only two occasions in my life," he says, "both some years ago. Upon the first I was introduced to him in someone else's house, and said 'How do you do?' Upon the second I did not even speak to him."

Well, that would certainly seem to be that. Just one solitary "How do you do?"! And apparently poor Mosley never even got a chance to tell him how he did. It is to be hoped, for Lord Redesdale's sake, that Oswald never becomes Fuehrer of England—son-in-law or no son-in-law.



THE DUKE AND DUCHESS OF WINDSOR, both looking very happy and fit, are now in Bermuda, en route to the Bahamas where the Duke will be Governor.



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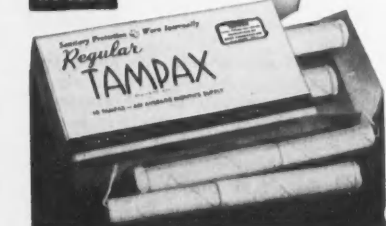
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CONCERNING FOOD

Who'll Turn the Freezer?

BY JANET MARCH

THERE were four of them and their heights went up in even jumps. The smallest came between the knee and hip, and the tallest was up 'round a grown-up's shoulder. They were standing outside the kitchen door arguing, and looking like any four nice children dressed in shorts, cotton sweaters and fine coats of tan—but they were more. They were four earnest up-holders of a great North American tradition—Sunday ice cream.

"Say hurry up or we won't get our swim!"

"I can only turn for five minutes 'cos I've got a blister."

"Bags first on the dasher!"

"Gee! I hope it's chocolate!"

At last the round cylinder appeared and was put into place. The ice and salt was packed—"Say sprinkle it evenly or we'll be turning all night!" and they were away. The handle squeaked as ice cream freezer's handles so often do, and there was a horrible fear that the oil might penetrate beyond the squeak. The grown-ups moved off slowly to line up bathing suits and make for the dock for a leisurely swim. Half an hour later the turners appeared. It had been chocolate for every face showed it. They were hot but happy and pro-

nounced it a very fine brew. "Okey-Doke! You'll see!" said the eldest as he bounced off the spring board into a perfect back flip.

Of course in town we do it electrically, as do those who can proudly say "We're on the Hydro." Ice cream is no trouble at all to the modern electrical refrigerator with its cold control and there are ways to avoid those bothersome icicles which used to plague us in the early days. Still the finest refrigerator in the world can't make anything to taste as good as that long first lick of the tongue up the wooden dasher of the hand turned freezer. The heat from the exertion of turning, the knowledge that you can only lick off the too small amount which has stuck, and must then wait for at least two hours, and until your appetite is insulated by meat and vegetables, makes the flavor infinitely desirable. Do you remember the Sunday when you dropped the whole unlicked dasher in the pine needles, and how mad everyone was?

Unless you have a flock of Jersey cows at hand which will provide you with endless cream, so that you can make what is officially called Philadelphia ice cream with no eggs or thickening in it, you will probably find it more economical to use condensed milk. Of course if you are off in the wilds the condensed is far the easiest and it makes surprisingly good rich ice cream.

If you have got an endless supply of cream there is nothing to ice cream making. Take your cream and add the sugar and flavoring to taste, throw it in the freezer, call up the turners and there you are. If you are using an electric refrigerator whip the cream, add the sugar, cut in the flavoring, pour it into the tray, stir it, certainly once and perhaps twice, while it is freezing, and the thing is done and done handsomely.

All electric refrigerators vary as to the time required for freezing. Study the book which the salesman will have thoughtfully given you and take its advice. Generally speaking always turn the cold control down to the lowest possible point because ice cream should be frozen fast to be good. Don't do this and then open and close the door of your refrigerator every two minutes all morning, at least not if you want to serve nice brisk ice cream for Sunday lunch, not a dissolving article.

Every family has its own method for making vanilla ice cream, and then it's only a question of this or that flavoring being added for variety. Here is a recipe for vanilla ice cream using condensed milk, which if you've never tried you may like. Anyway it's useful in an emergency.

Vanilla Ice Cream

- 2 cups of sweetened heavy condensed milk.
- $\frac{1}{2}$ cup of cold water.
- Salt
- $1\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoons of vanilla.

Chill the condensed milk thoroughly, preferably leaving it in the refrigerator over night. Mix the water with it and add the vanilla. Freeze in the freezing tray until it is mushy and then take it out and beat for two or

three minutes until it is smooth. Return the mixture to the tray and freeze for at least two hours unless you have a refrigerator which performs miracles, and can do it in less. You may not like this as well as a custard and cream mixture, or as one with ordinary fresh whipped cream in it, but it is good and you can have the makings sitting on your storeroom shelf.

Do you know what a frappé is seen off a menu? I didn't until I read a book which tells all. A frappé is sort of a water ice but not quite. If you are making it in a hand freezer you put in cup of salt and ice and freeze it very quickly. This gives it what my book calls a "coarse texture" which is desirable in frappés. Frappés are good served in glasses and topped with whipped cream.

Coffee Frappé

- 1 quart of hot strong coffee
- 3 cups of granulated sugar
- Salt
- $\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoon vanilla
- White of one egg stiffly beaten.

Mix the sugar, salt and coffee and stir until the sugar is melted. Chill thoroughly and add the vanilla and then cut in the beaten egg white. Freeze in either the hand freezer or the refrigerator tray as rapidly as possible and serve in glasses topped with whipped cream. If you use the electric refrigerator take the frappé out several times and stir it to avoid icicles.

Chocolate Frappé

- 1 quart of hot milk, scalded.
- 2 squares of unsweetened chocolate
- Salt
- $\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoon of vanilla
- $\frac{1}{4}$ cup of granulated sugar

Pour the hot milk on the chocolate and stir until the mixture is nearly boiling and the chocolate is melted. Let it simmer for a few minutes and then chill and add the vanilla. Freeze and serve topped with whipped cream.

There is nothing quite so cold as a water ice on a hot day. The only



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trouble with it used as a sweet is that it has a minimum of nourishment and filling qualities and the family may well be found grouped around the refrigerator eating hunks of the weekend's best ham or chicken to fill in the holes left by water ice for dessert. You can avoid this by serving cake along with it.

Orange and Grapefruit Ice

- $1\frac{1}{2}$ cups of cold water
- $\frac{1}{4}$ cup granulated sugar
- 1 cup of orange and one of grapefruit juice
- 2 tablespoons of lemon juice

Boil the water and the sugar and the fruit rinds for five minutes—the rinds are important to get the right flavor—Strain and chill and then add the fruit juice. Freeze to a mush in either sort of freezer and serve in glasses which should also have been chilled. Water ice melts at an alarmingly rapid rate and unless you dash from freezer to table all you'll be serving will be a little thin fruit juice.

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Where Have You Been, Cornelia?

BY LUCY VAN GOGH

AMAZING as is Miss Cornelia Otis Skinner's dexterity in the performance of one-player sketches, it is not quite enough, one felt after seeing her this week, to justify her prolonged withdrawal (almost fifteen years) from the ordinary business of the stage, namely acting in many-part dramas. Her performance of the famous Ina Claire part in "Biography," that highly distinguished and significant comedy of Mr. Behrman, is great acting in the fullest sense of the word, and is not in the least deficient in those qualities of proportion and build-up for which the monologue playlets afford no scope. In other words, there is nothing in her qualifications to prevent Miss Skinner from being just as great in this much greater medium as she is in her monologues. Perhaps she was wise to resort to the monologues during a period of great depression in the ordinary theatre; but her return to the full-length drama is not the least of the benefits we are reaping from the theatre's recovery. "Where have you been all our lives, Cornelia?" was the query that rose to the lips of old theatre-goers on Monday evening at the Royal Alex.

The entire production enhanced Mr. McCoy's already notable record as a producer by several notches. Everybody in the company seemed to draw inspiration from Miss Skinner's rich and vivid performance, with the exception of the other newcomer, Mr. Donald Brian, who was singularly lacking in robustness for the pre-eminent robust part of the magazine publisher.

Neither Roy Roberts nor Marshall Bradford has done anything better this season than they are respectively doing this week in the roles of the two men who, at widely separated intervals, impinged upon the life of Marion Froude, the American artist with the extraordinary capacity for seeing the good qualities in her men friends and overlooking the bad ones. The play, it will be recalled, is really a study of the close relationship between Puritanism and Communism; and Mr. Roberts' performance of the young iconoclast who wants to tear up society by the roots because his father was killed in a coal strike realized admirably both the hard shell and the sentimental core of the character. Mr. Bradford was equally good as the vain and pliable, but charming, Southern politician who has become enmeshed in the coils of success and a brilliant marriage and but for Marion's clear sight would never know that he is enmeshed.

This is one of the half-dozen great plays of the past decade of the American drama. The current presentation compares very satisfactorily indeed with the original as pre-

sented here a few years ago. Considering that it is being performed by a group of people who with two exceptions spent all last week performing an entirely different piece, it is an astoundingly fine performance. The brilliant dialogue is pointed up for its utmost effect, and the business, while in a few places somewhat more obvious and unsubtle than that of the original production, does no discredit to the playwright's intentions.

But no words can describe how much the production owes to the impeccable authority, the human warmth, and the delicately underlined wit of the performance of Miss Otis Skinner. After the first five minutes, all thought of Miss Claire was banished from the mind. The two performances are not very radically different, and in sheer brilliance Miss Claire's is probably the superior; but certainly Miss Skinner left nothing to be desired in her suggestion of Marion's immense powers of discernment, of intuitive penetration into the characters of the people with whom she came in contact. This is a performance not to be missed by anybody. Even those who saw the original presentation will find that the play amply justifies a second hearing, and that Miss Skinner has things to say in it which give it additional significance even after Miss Claire's performance.

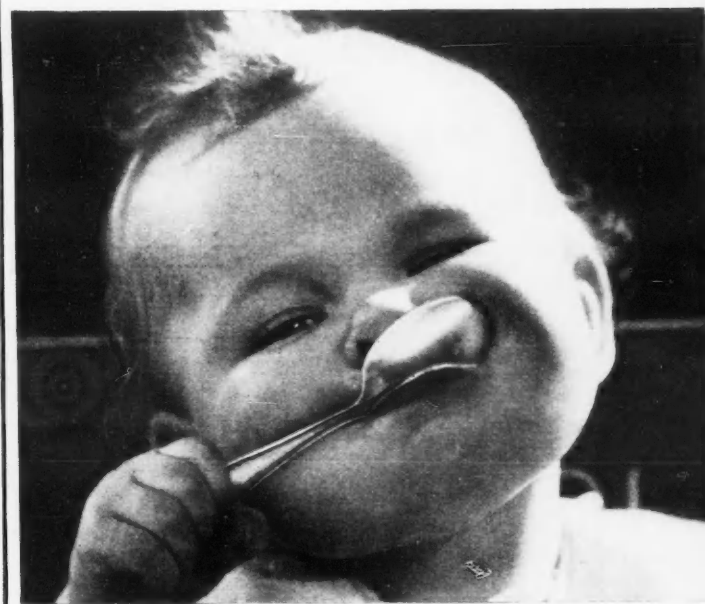
So long as this sort of thing continues, we are in no hurry for the winter season.



NEW PRESIDENT. Norman A. Mackenzie, Professor of International Law at the University of Toronto, who has been appointed as the new President of the University of New Brunswick. Professor Mackenzie has written frequently for Saturday Night, contributing articles and book reviews. (See "The Front Page".)

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WORLD of WOMEN

Wit and Wild Flowers

BY BERNICE COFFEY

THE other day when the heat was putting a permanent wave in the asphalt one of the first copies of a new booklet about wild flowers came to our desk. To one whose botanical knowledge is lamentably limited to Never Pick A Trillium it seemed to bring a cool fresh breath straight from the Yukon. Its title is "Yukon Wild Flowers," and who could write with more charm and intimate knowledge of this territory's flowers than Martha Louise Black, F.R.G.S.? Hon. George Black, K.C., M.P. for Yukon, has collaborated in the book and the result is one hundred excellent illustrations from original photographs.

Mrs. Black claims she is not a botanist—"merely a lover of flowers." If it is this which makes it possible for her to know so intimately the habits, appearance, idiosyncrasies and habitat of the wild flowers of the Yukon, and to tell of them with such wit and wisdom, then it is to be hoped that Mrs. Black never becomes a botanist in the formal sense of the word. We understand that for a long time she has yearned to tell the outside

world about the floral treasures of the Yukon. Her idea crystallized into determination several years ago when she bought a number of copies of a flower booklet by the late Magistrate James Edmund Jones of Toronto.

The Black collection of mounted and pressed wild flowers is well-known throughout Canada and many other parts of the world. So beautiful are the artistic botanical studies of real pressed flowers that Raphael Tuck and Sons of London, art publishers to Their Majesties the King and Queen, have used them as subjects for a series of postcards. Those who share Mrs. Black's enthusiasm and have the urge to do similar studies will find in this book a clear and complete description of the pressing and mounting methods she has used with such conspicuous success.

"Yukon Wild Flowers" is published by Price, Templeton Syndicate, Vancouver, B.C., and costs one dollar. Twenty-five cents from every copy sold by the publishers at that price is to be divided equally among the

Whitehorse, Dawson and Mayo Chapters of the Imperial Order of the Daughters of the Empire. A book to be read with equal pleasure by those who know wild flowers well and those who would like to have more than a perfunctory nodding acquaintance.

White Wash

Sparkling touches of embroidery at neck, pockets and sleeves are touches that highlight the sleek black dresses which bridge the sartorial needs of late summer into early fall. Tiny points of white, a white tailored band or a dainty scallop of embroidery are heaven-sent to break the hard line between dark fabric and the neckline. Dainty neckwear does more to give dark town frocks a fresh, well-groomed, spick-and-spanish appearance than anything else at this season of the year.

P.S. Our grandmothers had a way of hand-pleating Valenciennes by pressing tiny pleats with thumb and finger into lace that was freshly ironed. It's a trick that gives a custom touch to any collar edged with Valenciennes.

A Page Turns

Do very old and beautiful houses develop personalities that influence the characters of those who have lived in them? Their history usually seems to bear this out. For instance we might point to "the old Barnum house" at Grafton, Ont., the restora-



THE TURBAN PERSISTS but with the addition of some new twists for late summer. Here we see this much-liked hat style in figured crepe with a high bow of maize felt blooming tulip-like out of the top. Those who choose hats with an eye to creating an illusion of extra height will find this type of headgear fills the bill.

tion of which was described recently in this column. A letter from a reader not only turns a new page in the old house's history but also tells of a most unusual woman who once lived there.

"When we first came to live in Toronto Lady Moss had just ar-

ranged the purchase of the old Walker home at 374 Victoria Street and I was invited to become a member of the Board of Management. The first Superintendent was Miss Barnum, a very large, dignified and rather austere woman but with that austerity softened by a great love of children—especially little boys. The salary she received then would not pay the wages of the least experienced nursemaid in this present time but Miss Barnum had some private means and could afford to do the work she loved. She not only managed the house and the children but also spent many a long afternoon soliciting donations for the upkeep of the Creche throughout the business section of the city. So great was her ardor that she was seldom sent away empty handed.

"At that time the establishment of Fresh Air Camps was practically unknown in Toronto. So when Miss Barnum inherited the Grafton house, 'Blinkbonnie,' she asked Lady Moss and the Board of Management to allow her to take the Creche children in groups to her house for periods of two weeks each group. This was readily agreed to. Then Miss Barnum approached the railways and procured transportation for the children. So by spending her own means and with a few contributions she gave many children happy country holidays. To my mind in so doing she might be considered the pioneer of the idea of summer camps for underprivileged children.



OFF-THE-FACE HATS are back again to reveal smooth bland foreheads and flawless complexions. The version of it shown above is in two shades of blue felt with a ruffled brim turned up pirate-fashion, and a high sugar loaf crown.

"When the work of the Creche grew and new ideas entered Miss Barnum resigned from the Creche and with her own means rented the house next door to the Creche and opened a boarding house for underprivileged little boys. This work she carried on until her death and I am sure many children now grown to manhood and womanhood carry in their hearts kind memories of the proud and dignified woman with the love of little children in her.

"Miss Barnum was very proud, and duly so, of her family connections and home, so, with my memory of her, it was with great pleasure that I read of the house's restoration."

Fame!

Perhaps because of their comparative proximity to Hollywood, British Columbians are not as completely unnerved as easterners by an unexpected encounter with one of the film colony's top-flight stars. But the following story going the rounds of the Empress Hotel at Victoria just goes to show:

An elderly Victorian (female), evidently not at all movie conscious, said to Spencer Tracy, as they both sat listening to the music one evening, "Why is everyone looking this way?"

He, of course, didn't know. Later a man came across to her and remarked, "I see you know Mr. Tracy."

"Mr. Tracy, what Mr. Tracy?" "Why Spencer Tracy, of course." "I still don't know who you're talking about," responded the Victorian (female) in a bit of a huff.

TRAVELERS

Dr. and Mrs. Alfred Whitehead have returned to Montreal from spending the month of July at Murray Bay.

Hon. George Black, M.P., and Mrs. Black, have left for Vancouver en route to their home in Dawson. Mrs. Black's granddaughter, Miss Susan Purdie of Honolulu, will join them in Vancouver and accompany them to the Yukon.

Mr. and Mrs. W. Assheton Smith and their daughter, Miss Betty Assheton Smith, of Toronto, are spending the month of August at their cottage on Wellesley Island, Muskoka.

Miss Ann Gooderham of Toronto and Miss Rosemary Manning of Brockville, were among the guests at a dinner party given by Miss May Bottomley, daughter of the late Dr. John T. Bottomley and Mrs. Bottomley of Boston, at the Algonquin Hotel, St. Andrews-by-the-Sea.

Mrs. P. F. Seagram and her small daughter, Sandra, have returned to Toronto after a few days at Ross-trevor, Muskoka. Mrs. H. J. Sayers and her baby son, Christopher, of Aldershot, England, who have been Mrs. Seagram's guests, will spend the rest of the summer at Ross-trevor.

Mrs. Llewellyn Bate has returned to Ottawa from Blue Sea Lake, where she was the guest of Mrs. R. B. Viets.

Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Cutten who left Toronto recently, have arrived at the Pacific Coast and will visit Vancouver, Banff, Chicago and New York before returning to Toronto in September.



MRS. JOHN DEWAR, daughter of Lieut.-Colonel and Mrs. R. G. Stewart of Ottawa, whose marriage took place recently. Mr. John Henry Bate Dewar is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Barrett P. Dewar.

—Photograph by Karib.

NATIONAL STOCK TAKING NEEDS NATIONAL REGISTRATION

CANADA CALLS upon all her citizens, regardless of nationality, male and female, over 16 years of age, to register on August 19th, 20th, or 21st. Registration offices will be open from 8 a.m. to 10 p.m.

The object of this registration is to ascertain the human resources of the nation so that they may be mobilized to enable Canada to make her maximum effort in the defence of this country and towards the successful prosecution of the war.

Here are the questions you will be asked to answer. The card for women will be similar but subject to certain necessary variations. Study the questions carefully now so that you may be ready to give full and complete answers to the registration officer.

REGISTRATION DATES:- AUGUST 19th, 20th and 21st

DATE OF REGISTRATION		ELECTORAL DISTRICT		POLLING DIVISION		CARD	
Month	Day	Year	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
1940							
1. Surname (Print in block letters) Given Names							
2. Permanent Postal Address (if away from usual residence when filling in card give name of usual residence)							
Street and Number		Rural Route and Post Office		Town or City		Province	
3. Age last birthday Date of birth Year Month Day							
4. Conjugal conditions: Single Married Widowed Divorced							
5. Of what dependents (if any) are you the sole support—							
(a) Father		(b) Mother		(c) Wife		(d) Number of children under 16 years	
(e) Number of other dependents		(f) Do you contribute partial support to any one					
6. Country of birth (a) Yourself Place (b) Your father Place (c) Your mother Place							
7. Nationality or country of allegiance—British subject (a) by birth? (b) by naturalization? (c) Foreign citizen? (d) If naturalized, in what year? (e) In what place? (f) If not British subject, to what country do you owe allegiance? (g) If an immigrant, in what year did you enter Canada?							
8. Racial origin							
9. Language or languages: (a) Do you speak English? (b) French? (c) What other language can you speak, read and write?							
10. Education: (a) Primary only (b) Primary and Secondary (c) Vocational Training (Business College, Technical High School) (d) College or University Degree?							
11. Is your general health (a) good? (b) fair? (c) bad? 12. If blind, deaf, dumb, crippled or otherwise physically disabled, state nature of disability							
If permanently disabled, are you in receipt of a pension? In respect of War Service? Workmen's Compensation? Old Age or Blind? Other? (Specify)							
13. Class of occupation: (a) Are you an employer of labour other than domestic? If so, state business (b) Are you working on own account, but not employing labour? If so, state business (c) Are you an employee? (1) working at usual occupation (2) working at other than usual occupation (3) unemployed (d) Not working because pensioner, dependent, retired, independent means (Specify)							
14. Occupation or Craft:— Years of experience in (a) Present occupation? (a) (b) What is your regular occupation? (b) (c) What other work can you do well? (c)							
(d) If an employee, who is your present employer? Name Address Nature of business where employed? (state precisely) (e) If experienced in a skilled industrial occupation or profession, describe specifically the type or types of work in which you are specially equipped by training or experience							
15. Unemployment: (a) How many weeks did you work in the past 12 months? (b) If out of work now, state number of weeks since last employed in any occupation other than work performed in return for direct relief (c) Are you totally incapacitated for employment?							
16. (a1) Were you brought up on a farm? (a2) Until what age? (b1) Have you worked on a farm? (b2) How long? (b3) In what province or country? (c1) Can you handle horses? (c2) Drive a tractor? (c3) Use farm machinery? (c4) Can you milk? (c5) Are you able to do other farm work?							
17. Is there any particular occupation in which you would like to be specially trained?							
18. Defence Services: (1) Have you previously served in any Naval, Military or Air Forces? If so, state: (a) Forces of what country (b) Approximate dates between which services performed (c) Unit (d) Rank held (2) If retired or discharged, give reasons therefor (3) Have you been rejected for military service in the present war? (a) Why? (b) Where?							

This is Your Opportunity to Help in The National Effort. To keep the cost of this registration at a minimum the Government is asking the co-operation of all public-minded citizens in the work of registration. You can help by getting in touch with your local registration officials and offering your services.

WHERE TO REGISTER

Registration offices are being set up by electoral districts in the same manner as in the last Dominion election.

Registrants are required to register in the regular polling subdivisions of their own constituencies. But should a registrant be in some other province or district out of the regular polling subdivision on Registration Days, he or she may register at any registration office convenient, upon satisfactory explanation to the local deputy registrar.

Penalty for Non-Registration—Failure to register will make any male or female, married or single, over the age of 16 years, liable to a fine not exceeding Two hundred dollars, or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding Three months, or to both such fine and imprisonment, and moreover to a further penalty not exceeding Ten dollars for each day, after the day upon which he should have registered, during which he shall continue to be unregistered.

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Minister of National War Services

N-240

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Write Harvey Clare, M.D.,
Medical Superintendent, Homewood Sanitarium,
Guelph, Ont.

SATURDAY NIGHT

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Gardiner, Western Colossus

BY L. L. L. GOLDEN

THE life of every civilian in Canada
from 16 until the undertaker carts
away the remains will be affected by a
tough, 56-year-old, 155-pounder, five
feet five inches tall with greying hair,
—James Garfield Gardiner.

The National War Services minister
is in complete charge of the general
registration. He is the one who de-
cided what you must answer when you
visit the registration booth in your
polling subdivision. He is the one who
will wield more power over civilian
activities than any other minister of
the Crown.

Power is nothing new to the Hon.
Jimmie Gardiner. He has been a
powerful little fellow for a long time.
He has been the boss of Saskatchewan
for many years. Not only has he
been the top man as prime minister
but he held the reins of organization
in that province when the Hon.
Charles Dunning was premier and has
held on to them, even though he has
been in Ottawa since the formation of
the King ministry in 1935.

There is very little about people
that Jimmie doesn't know. There is
almost nothing about political orga-
nization and the winning of elections
in western Canada that has missed
him. He is considered the most effec-
tive organizer in politics west of the
Great Lakes.

Successor to King?

Now comes his chance to do some
organization in the rest of Canada.
The East will learn very quickly that
Jimmie Gardiner doesn't fool. He
knows what he wants and gets it.

Results have always been what
Gardiner believed in. He intends to
get them.

If Jimmie Gardiner decides that the
national registration is to be carried
out completely there will not be an
eligible person in Canada without his
registration card. If Jimmie Gardiner
decides that exemptions are to come
later on he will see that those exemp-
tions go to the right people.

If Jimmie Gardiner wants to build
a political machine out of his national
registration he will be able to. Al-
though he denies any desire to do so,
he can if he wishes, for at least one
man in every top registration post in
every riding in Canada will be his.

And when the time comes for a
convention to pick a successor to Mr.
King, Mr. Gardiner will have at his
beck and call men in every riding who
can be made to swing his way or the
way he directs.

Yes, Jimmie Gardiner is going to be
one of the most powerful political
personages in Canada very soon. The
rest of the country may learn the
taste that Saskatchewan has known
for a great number of years.

An Unusual Man

The Hon. Jimmie is in many ways
an unusual man. He doesn't drink.
He doesn't smoke. He rarely plays bridge.
He is personally scrupulously honest.
Even his bitter enemies, and he has
plenty, admit that. Yet there is almost
nothing he won't do to forward the
interests of his party. All the energy,
quick turns and undoubted ability that
Mr. Gardiner has are given over to
his political party.

And to find out whether or not he
is a success one has only to look at
his record of elections. Personally he
has never been defeated. In all he
has been successful in six general elec-
tions and three by-elections. Only once
has he been associated with a losing
ministry, and that was in Saskat-
chewan in 1929 when the Anderson
government defeated the Liberal ad-
ministration. The day after the defeat
he was out in his car rallying the
forces for the new drive to success
which came at the next election, in
1934.

Mr. Gardiner's grandfather and his
brothers came from Scotland and set-
tled on farms on both sides of the
county lines of Perth and Huron in
Ontario. His father was born in
Canada and the Hon. Jimmie was born
at Farquhar, near Exeter.

In 1890 times were very bad in On-
tario. There came a migration of many
Ontario farm folks to the United
States. Jimmie was seven years old



HON. J. G. GARDINER

—Photo by Karsb.

when his family, desperately poor,
moved on to the United States. They
went to Lincoln, Nebraska. Things
were hard there as well. The drought
suffered on the Ontario farm was
matched by difficult times in Nebraska.
The Gardiners were one of the few
families that moved back into Ontario
but not before spending a year in the
lumbering area of Michigan.

Hired Out As Farm Boy

When Jimmie was twelve years old
he hired out as a farm boy. He worked
and hoped. When he was 17 he felt
the urge to go west. A harvester's
ticket took him to Clearwater, Mani-
toba, where an uncle had settled.
There he worked on the farm and in
the winter time went to school.

So at the age of 17 he had gone to
school in Ontario, Nebraska and
Manitoba. Teaching looked like the
thing to do for Jimmie, so after going
to work on a farm near Regina, he
went to the Normal School at that
town and qualified to teach.

His first school was the Alpha Rural
School, some 40 miles southwest of
Wolseley, Saskatchewan. In succession
he taught school at Hirsch, Frobisher,
Weyburn and Lockwood, all in Sas-
katchewan. He continued to save
money on the pittance teachers re-
ceived.

With his eye set on going to uni-
versity he saved his pennies and finally
was able to enroll at the University of
Manitoba. In 1911, when he was 24
years old, he received his bachelor's
degree after specializing in history and
economics.

Extra-curricular activities of the
school-teacher-farmer were soccer and
debating. He was good at both.

The 1911 campaign was the first in
which he took part. Since he was a
good school debater he was given the
opportunity to speak from the stump.
Naturally he was a Laurier supporter.

On graduation he went to Lemberg,
Sask., as principal of the public school
there.

Once Voted Tory

Once, Mr. Gardiner who by then
was thoroughly interested in politics,
voted Conservative. It was for a
candidate in Manitoba's provincial
House, now Senator William Sharpe.
That rare occasion came when Mr.
Gardiner was a student at Winnipeg.
It was his only lapse from the true
faith.

Mr. Gardiner's first contest in which
he himself was a candidate was in a
by-election in the Saskatchewan pro-
vincial show, at North Qu'Appelle. He
won by 280 votes. That was his lowest
majority in his nine campaigns.

Mr. Gardiner's first portfolio came
during the Dunning ministry when he
got two posts at one shot: Minister of
Highways and Minister in charge of
Labor and Industries. That was in
1922.

When Mr. Dunning went to Ottawa
to help Mr. King in 1926 Jimmie be-
came premier of Saskatchewan.

He led his party through the defeat
of 1929. That was the first time the
Liberals had been defeated in that
province since its establishment in
1905 under the premiership of the Hon.
Walter Scott.

Teamed Up With Davis

While in the Opposition Jimmie
teamed up with one of the shrewdest
politicians he could find, Tommy
Davis. For years the firm of Jimmie
and Tommy were down the Govern-
ment and built up their own organiza-
tion. They were desk-mates in the
Legislature. They knew all the tricks
and figured out a few new ones them-
selves. Tommy became Jimmie's
Attorney-General.

The team is together again. Tommy,

now Mr. Justice Davis of the Saskat-
chewan Supreme Court bench and ad-
ministrator of the Farmers' Creditors'
Arrangement Act, in his province, is
the new deputy of the War Services
Ministry. A highly effective pair of
politicians.

An example of how Mr. Gardiner
works and solidifies his position is the
way he carried on after Mr. Dunning
left him in charge. There was a small
convention. Really it was a meeting of
three or four people from each con-
stituency, and the members. Jimmie
got the leadership, of course. He made
sure of it and the man who held the
organization reins took no chances.
There was no contest.

When in Opposition he organized a
big convention, in 1931. Once again
Jimmie's men were in charge. Once
again Jimmie had no contest. Neat.
The former mayor of Lemberg was
a Laurier man in 1917. He was strongly
against conscription. The War Times
Election Act was an issue. All those
disenfranchised under that act, and
now their sons, still vote for Jimmie
Gardiner. He was never the one to
allow a voting block to disintegrate.

Today the man in charge of the
registration which leads to the only
form of conscription Canada has as
yet is the man who has always been
violently opposed to any form of com-
pulsory military service. He sees
nothing incongruous in that.

No Half-Way Speech

Here are some questions and an-
swers in the interview.

Q: "Are you as ambitious as they
say?"

A: "It all depends on what people
call ambition. I always try to do a
job as well as I can do it and I've
always found the public to value any
job that has been done well."

Q: "Do you intend to build a polit-
ical machine out of the national regis-
tration?"

A: "You couldn't do the job and
build a political organization. And in
the second place it isn't the kind of
work that lends itself to it."

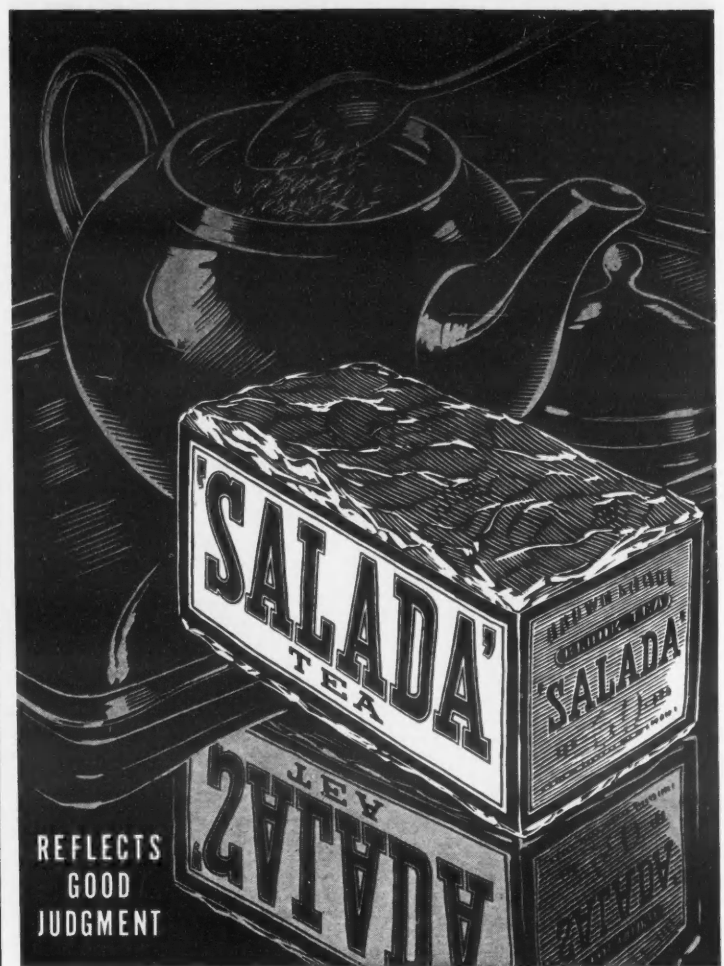
Q: "Did you really make that 'half-
way' speech during the last federal
election?"

A: "Not as it was reported by the
Canadian Press. First there was no
Canadian Press reporter there. Second-
ly I'm no half-way man. Then what I
did say was that there were three
groups in Canada. There was first
the pacifist group. Then there was the
group that had done nothing about
preparing for the war and opposed
every bit of preparation that we un-
dertook. Then there was the third
group to which I belong which had
foreseen what was coming and pre-
pared for it. The first group is the
CCF. The second is the Conservative
and the third is the Liberal."

Q: "Are you, by your refusal to co-
operate, the cause of Aberhart's
second election victory in Alberta?"

A: "Our organization had nothing
to do with Aberhart. People came to
see me and wanted me to go to Alberta
and support a unity move to defeat
Aberhart. My answer was: 'I am a
Liberal and I don't follow Liberal
principles just to defeat a Government.
I follow them because I believe in
them whether in or out.' I told them
I didn't think anyone could trim Aber-
hart unless he had a conviction as
strong as Aberhart's and was prepared
to build an organization to put over
that conviction. I went further and
told them we had an experience in
Saskatchewan that has taught me that
a Government that has no conviction
but is prepared to remain in power
with the support of people of opposite
points of view can only remain in
office by attempting to spend itself
into popularity."

(Continued on Next Page)



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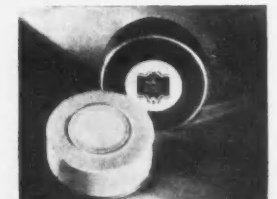
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COMPLEXIONS	EYES	HAIR
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Light	Light Blue	Light Blond
Medium	Green	Medium Blond
Dark	Brown	Dark Blond
Very Dark	Black	Black
Light	Light Blue	Light Blond
Medium	Medium Blue	Medium Blond
Dark	Dark Blue	Dark Blond
Very Dark	Black	Black

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THE BACK PAGE

Plea Against Marriage

BY ALAN W. YOUNG

I DON'T suppose anybody cares, but we had a wedding at our house. For the sake of suffering humanity I would like to tell you about it. They say marriages are made in Heaven. Not this one. On the contrary. It was at our house. And I might say that it serves people right who get married. Even at that they don't go through the hell that we do. We? That means the family that puts on the wedding. It means the poor tortured souls—

Perhaps I'd better start at the beginning. I don't know where I'll end, though the doctors say... oh, well, no matter. You see, we live in a nice house with a good-sized lawn. So my sister wrote one fine day and told us she was engaged. It seems that it is customary to follow an engagement with a wedding. It also seems that there is such a thing as a 'lawn wedding'. My sister is a little simple—or perhaps very smart—I'm not sure. In fact I'm not sure of anything any more. Anyway, the idea was to have the wedding at our house, and especially to have a quiet wedding, not at all elaborate—a few friends, no fuss or bother. The folks agreed immediately. I made plans to leave town. I was argued out of this, fool that I was. I was needed, they said, to help 'fix the place up a bit'.

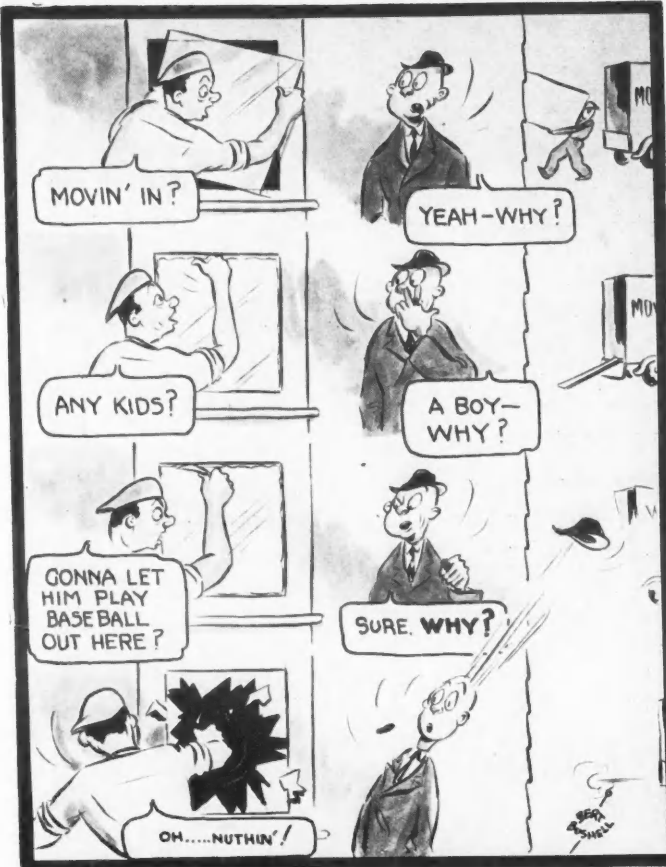
So we started in. A small place on one side of the house looked a bit dingy. So we painted it. So the rest of the house looked bad. So we painted it. So the roof looked bad. So we painted it. And the verandah floor. Thank God the grass was a fresh green. Day after day we painted. Our hair turned alternately white, grey, and red, that being the color scheme of the house. Then Father painted the chimney. So he fell off the roof. And landed on the car. So we had to paint the car. But Father had put patches of red paint on some places and white paint on other places. We started to do it all white, but our supply ran out so we finished it in red. Now it looks like an ambulance coming and a fire-engine going.

IT SEEMS one corner of the verandah had sunk a few inches. We got two men to adjust it. They raised it a little too high. So they raised the rest of the house. But they overdid it again. Four days later the house was level. Only by that time we had to use ladders to reach the verandah steps. So we had to raise the lawn to the level of the house. No, I don't know how we did it. It all seems like a dream now. In fact the whole two weeks seems like a dream, and every so often it all starts whirling around and around and I see visions of Joan of Arc and Roman gladiators and Flash Gordon. The doctors say—oh, well.

Inside the house Mother and pandemonium reigned. At least I think it was inside the house, though most of the inside was now outside. It was all very confusing. Everything was wet paint. Our clothes, of course, were soaked in it; in fact, after six days they were so stiff we couldn't get out of them. Another three days and we couldn't sit down. Finally we had to sleep resting against a wall, like a pile of freshly painted lumber. It became harder and harder to distinguish anyone against a background of paint. Mother was lost for two days in an old trunk. She just looked like more paint.

During this time we decided to sleep on the roof. Then one day when we were laying a few shingles, carried away by the cheers of the on-lookers, we ripped the roof off completely. Then we just gave up sleeping. Eating was less of a problem. We got used to the taste of paint, and once you get on to it, you couldn't ask for anything nicer than a piece of stale bread soaked in luscious white enamel. Two kittens were stuck to a wall for several days—we had to use a chisel to get them free. Then our dog walked over a freshly-painted floor. He was torn limb from limb.

THEN we started to paper the rooms. We nearly finished one room before Mother decided beaverboard had to be put up first. It was then we discovered that the house had been designed by a mad architect. It sloped north, south, east, west, up, and down, all at once and often in the same place. Windows were apparently just places where the builders ran out of lumber. Doors were just thrown at the walls and left to shift for themselves. They did. The boys who perpetrated that architectural outrage must have had a lot of fun. Re-building it wasn't my idea of how to keep from going insane. However, we cut beaverboard right and left for several hours. When they were too big we cut them too small, then started on a fresh piece. We finally got a section nailed on the wall. It looked like a part of a jigsaw puzzle. It was and it fitted. With beaverboard shavings up to our knees, we started to hammer in nails. Then my brother upset the bag of nails into the shavings. That was the night my brother went mad.



—By Bert Bushell.

THE actual papering was the most fun. We completed two rooms in one night. Then it took us two days to cut around pictures we'd forgotten to remove. Uncle broke an arm when he leaned against the wall and found a door behind the paper. A stubborn lump in the corner of the ceiling proved to be Mother. We used four square miles of paper and twenty-three gallons of glue. Some of the glue worked all right. Other places we held up with postage stamps. But the rooms did look rather nice when we were finished. It's surprising what a lovely effect is gained by throwing strips of glued paper indiscriminately at the wall. The effect is greatly enhanced by the sight of millions of shingle-nail heads. They never fail to break through.

Then the chimney needed cleaning. Father climbed up on the roof. After we'd picked him up off the lawn, my brother and I went up on the roof. We attacked the chimney. After we'd picked the chimney off the lawn we sang hymns. Well, after we had tied the chimney back in place, a truck came crashing through the haze. It contained a bunch of huge flower pots. They were to hang on the verandah—about the level of one's head. After the wedding we swept up four broken bowls and three cases of concussion.

THE zero hour came. And the few friends. My sister neglected to say that she had meant a few hundred. But the wedding was a success, as such things go. Except that the minister got flustered and found he'd married himself to Mother. Father said he didn't mind but the minister said it didn't count. So he did it all over again and the bride and groom became man and wife. Apart from

that, there was no other hitch, except when the lady playing the harp got an uncontrollable desire to swing it, and the bridal party was forced to come a-whoooping down the aisle to the tune of "Here comes the bride, yeh man!"

So—well, the moral is, get married yourself, if it comes to that, but don't ever on any account get mixed up in anyone else's marriage. I'm still combing bits of plaster, glue, beaverboard, and wallpaper out of my hair. When I pull out a handkerchief shingle nails fly in all directions. It will be two years before the paint wears off my skin and I cease to look like a chameleon. When anyone mentions 'wedding' now, my hands jerk spasmodically, and I drool at the mouth. The other day, the distant strains of Lohengrin caused a hysterical collapse. Father is in a rest home. Mother isn't. They don't dare move her.

The house looks very nice, though. The lawn is a beautiful mosaic of dead grass and confetti. The garden shows promise of increasing our national rice output. Cigars and cigarette butts are still being discovered in lamp shades, flower pots, the gramophone, tea-cups, and under carpets. But the ash-trays are still spotlessly clean.

But the objective was accomplished. The happy couple are now coupled. They are living in their own house. It has a lovely setting and a nice big lawn. When I get married I am going to write them. I am going to say:

"I would like to have a lawn wedding at your house. A simple little affair, not at all elaborate—just quiet and homey, a few friends, no fuss or bother...."

Gardiner, Western Colossus

(Continued from Page 19)

Q: "What do you think of Union Government?"

A: "A Union Government can do only one job and shouldn't stay for more than that one job."

Q: "Is organization the dirtiest job in politics?"

A: "I've organized for the United Church. I've organized for the Liberal party. And I would say you meet just as many good people in one place as you do in the other."

Q: "Are you a bitter partisan?"

A: "I'm a partisan in that I believe in certain principles and am willing to go out and put them over on every occasion. If fighting to put over the principles I believe in makes me a partisan, then I'm afraid I'll have to plead guilty."

Q: "What is your big job in your new department?"

A: "In my opinion every Canadian citizen no matter what his ancestry should be treated as a Canadian until he has been found to be otherwise, and that is what I think is our big job. It is to recognize the fact that democratic institutions of government, which have made people of other nationalities proceed to call themselves Canadians, are big enough and broad enough to permit all these people to serve in every phase of their defence and the National War Services department will not have done a job unless it has put over the idea to every citizen in Canada that all Canadians are equal before the law and under the constitution."

At time of writing Mr. Gardiner is still the Minister of Agriculture as well as holding on to his new post. Agriculture will likely go to someone else soon. That will give Mr. Gardiner full time for his war job. He is aggressive and a driver. It is going to be interesting to see whether or not the new job makes or breaks the

strong little man from the West.

Meanwhile Mr. Gardiner is working hard. He has very little time for his wife and four children. He had practically no time to curl last winter; will have none this coming one. Nor will he have time to spend at the Rideau Club of which he is a member. Nor will he have much time to spend at the Canadian, Kiwanis or Assiniboia clubs at Regina. Nor will he have time for his 320 acre farm at Lemberg.

But he will find time to keep his political fences mended no matter how busy his new department keeps him. It's part of the game.

Cheese Making

(Continued from Page 13)

The next operation is stirring and heating the curd, and then the packing, cheddaring, milling, salting and pressing. Finally the cheese is taken into the curing room where it remains for ten days before being sent to Montreal for shipment to Great Britain.

A good Cheddar cheese requires from ten months to one year to cure properly, but the smaller cheese making plants cannot afford to wait so long for their money, and so they ship it after a period of ten days to brokers' warehouses and it is these agents who complete the curing process.

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The plant is in operation for nine months in the year and employs a staff of six in addition to Mr. Channell. Of these six two are his daughters and three are his sons.

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